

22	Boring Bundles..	.....	.....	480 or cents per cent.	.....	480	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Government rice is sold at Burd and Dol.	CONTRACT WORK	Payments are made daily or in arrears, with the exception of the relief allowances. These who come to do work in the afternoon, after ploughing their fields in the morning.	Most part of the tools supplied with the Government tools.	30 6 0
															Grand total ...	£.134 13 9		

N.B.—The overseer in charge of works Nos. 6, 7, 96, and 22 reports that 112 mounds and 2 acres of rice has been drawn from Burd gols but he has not stated for what special work it was. Explanation called for. Stringent orders have been sent to pay in rice on the Pakour and Hasnupore road, as well as on the northern part of the Burd and Furtaspore road, these being the only places where rice payments are as yet not introduced.

E. J. MEARA, C.E.,  
*Offy. Executive Engineer, Sonthal Pergunnahs District.*

*Narrative of Scarcity and Relief in the Moorshedabad District for the Fortnight ending Saturday, the 11th July 1874.*

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

1. *Abundance or scarcity of supply in the bazar.*—The supply of food-grains in the bazars and principal hâts of the head-quarters sub-division is reported to be sufficient for local requirements, though of course not so abundant as in ordinary years. The eastern thanas of this sub-division, and some thanas of the Lalbaugh and Jungipore sub-divisions, have been receiving supplies from other districts; and when at Azimgunj a few days ago, I was informed by the largest grain merchant of the place that supplies were coming in from parts west of the Bhagiruthie. This was probably caused by the anticipation of a further fall of prices. In the Jungipore sub-division, as stated in my last narrative, the bazar best supplied with rice is that of Dhulan. Next to it stands the Rogunathgunge bazar, which has received a good supply of *puri* rice. In the smaller bazars the supply continues to be as scanty as ever. The Mirzapore and Notungunge bazars have got a sufficient supply. The sub-divisional officer of Rampore Hât reports that the supply of food-grains in the markets of thanas Pulta, Nulhattee, and Khurgram, is not sufficient, and that although in the market of thana Rampore Hât the supply is insufficient, still no real want has yet been felt by the people. From the prices of rice given in a subsequent paragraph, it does not appear that there can be any real scarcity of supply in this sub-division. Even at Khurgaon, which may be regarded as the worst thana of this sub-division, the price is reported to be 11½ seers for the rupee. In the Lalbaugh sub-division the supply of food-grains of all descriptions continues to be abundant in the city, Baluchar and Azimgunj bazars. The supply in thana Bhadurhaut is still deficient, and likely to continue so till the next harvest, as the existing shops are supplied on a very small scale, and the shopkeepers possess but a small amount of capital.

2. *Kind and price of grain selling at one or more principal marts.*—The price of common rice in the head-quarters sub-division has fallen since the last fortnight's narrative; the average of twelve of the principal marts is 11½ seers per rupee, against 10½ seers in the previous fortnight. It is cheapest at Goan and Jellinghee, where the rate is 13 seers, and dearest at Gokum, Dowlatabad, Kullyangunge, and Kandi, where the rates are 8½, 10, 10½, and 10½ seers respectively per rupee. The price has, however, fallen at Gokum, and rice was selling there yesterday at 10 seers per rupee. The prices are naturally lowest in the thanas nearest to the Ganges, to which importation is most easy, and in which there is the prospect of a bountiful aous crop. Wheat averages 13½ seers, and gram nearly 16 seers per rupee. In the Jungipore sub-division, in the Rogunathgunge bazar, the retail price of common *rahri* rice is 11½ seers; whilst that of *puri* rice is 13½ seers per rupee. At Sooty rice sells at 12 seers; at Dewanserai *bhadui* sells at 11 seers, and *puri* and *rahri* at 10 seers; at Mirzapore, which is considered to be the worst thana of this sub-division, the latest quotation is 11½ to 12 seers. Rice in this sub-division is cheapest at Shumshergunge, where it sells at 13½ seers for uncleaned, and 12 seers for cleaned rice; whilst it is dearest at Hazarpura, where it sells at 10 seers. In the Rampore Hât sub-division the price of coarse rice is given at 12 seers per rupee, except at Khurgram, where it is 11½ seers per rupee. The price of best rice is between 9½ to 10 seers per rupee. In the Lalbaugh sub-division the prices of best common and *puri* rice vary from 9½ to 10, 9½ to 11½, and 11½ to 13 seers per rupee respectively. Those of wheat, barley, and gram, from 12½ to 13½, 18 to 20, and 16½ to 18 seers per rupee respectively. The price of rice has fallen a little during the past fortnight, and a further fall is expected.

3. *Any information obtained regarding the amount and kind of grain believed to be in stock in the hands of zemindars, traders, ryots, and others.*—No information has been received regarding the stock in the hands of zemindars, mahajuns, and others; but as very few complaints of want of seed which had any real foundation were made, it may be taken for granted that the stocks have been large enough to supply the ryots, and that the demands for sowing purposes must have materially decreased them. The special sub-divisional officer of Kandi reports that at Khurgram and Saktipore wheat seems plentiful. He was informed, however, that at one village at least kahai was only obtainable in return for paddy, the traders refusing to give it for pice. Barter of this kind is, I imagine, not at all uncommon. The other day, while going about in the interior, I saw a man on his way to the local moodee to get some tobacco in exchange for a small measure of barley. In the Rampore Hât sub-division the stock in the hands of mahajuns and zemindars is reported to be insufficient. It has been reported by the sub-divisional officer that there is a very small amount of grain in the hands of zemindars at Pulta, and that nothing is to be had from the ryots, who are said to be the greatest sufferers from the scarcity. If this be the case, it is strange that the price should be so comparatively low as 12 seers per rupee, for importation into Pulta is by no means so easy or inexpensive as to many other thanas where prices are not so favourable to the consumers.

In the Lalbaugh sub-division the stock in the hands of the merchants at Baluchar and Azimgunj is still considerable.

4. *Rainfall, if any.*—There has been a fair amount of rain throughout the fortnight except in parts of the west, where it has been insufficient. The effect of the rain, where it has fallen with sufficient copiousness, has been very beneficial to the growing crops, and also in enabling the remaining portion of the season cultivation to be carried on, and for this purpose

more rain would be acceptable. With regard to the parts where the rainfall has not been sufficiently abundant, the special sub-divisional officer of Kandi reports that want of rain is the general cry. It has been specially scanty in the neighbourhood of the large "bheel" to the south of Bharatpore. In the Gokum thana, too, rain is wanted for the transplanted paddy, the ground being in parts quite dry and fissured. A similar remark applies to parts of thana Khurgaon, in the Rampore Hât sub-division. At the head-quarters, however, of the sub-division, and in its other thanas, the rainfall was sufficient, and the cultivators have been enabled to carry on agricultural operations with vigor, and the ground has become fit for transplantation.

5. *State of the crops.*—In the head-quarters sub-division the earlier part of the "aous" crop in the low lands near the Ganges is being harvested, and the yield is reported to be good. The special sub-divisional officer of Kandi reports that in the south-east and south of the sub-division the "aous" is plentiful and forward, and there is every promise of a plentiful outturn. The indigo season commenced some time ago, and it is expected to be an unusually good one. Mulberry and sugarcane are also reported to be good. He says that north of the "aous" tract cultivation is rather backward owing to the want of rain. Transplanting is, however, going on rapidly where water is available. Weeding is being pushed on, and the people are unflagging in their efforts to secure a good crop. In the Jungipore sub-division a good harvest of "bhadoi" is expected. In the "dearah" lands the "dhan" has begun to come into ear; "shama", "koda", indigo, and "bhadoi", have suffered a little from the rise of the river. The prospects of "hoimonto dhan" are good; its transplantation is going on satisfactorily in consequence of copious rainfalls, this portion of the district having been more favored in that respect than the other sub-divisions. Sugarcane and mulberry are reported to be good. The sub-divisional officer of Rampore Hât reports that the prospects of the crops in general are favorable, though in thana Khargram they are somewhat backward owing to insufficiency of rain. The fact is, I believe, that, the crops are so forward for the time of the year, owing to the early falls of rain, that unless the rainfall now keeps pace with them, there is danger of some of the winter-rice being materially injured. From the appearance of the sky it would seem that a heavy fall of rain is imminent, and I trust that it may be general. The "aous" crop is reported to be generally good throughout the Lalbaug sub-division, specially in thana Bhugwangleah, where there will be a splendid crop if there be no inundation. In the same thana "amun" has been transplanted, but in thana Bhudrihaut this has been considerably delayed for want of sufficient rain. Mulberry, sugarcane, and Indian-corn, are promising. The sub-divisional officer also states that there appears a capital crop of indigo in thana, Bhugwangleah.

6. *Condition of the people.*—There is no change to report in the condition of the people. They still require work and assistance in many places, which are afforded to them. The special sub-divisional officer of Kandi reports that in some tracts the condition of the people is reported to be changing slightly for the worse. Much relief has been and is being given, but many are now coming forward to receive rice who a short time ago would not do so. He states that on the borders of the "bheel" south-east of Bharatpore some of the villagers are in greater distress than their fellows because of the total failure of their *bora dhan*. This was to be at once their food and the means of purchasing seed for the next crop. In this neighbourhood, too, there is little sugarcane and mulberry. From what I saw of this *bora* in April last, I think that its failure cannot be called total, though undoubtedly the portion that was planted out late suffered much from the drought. In the east of this sub-division the indigo and mulberry-factories must be employing 2,000 hands, and in the south laborers can hardly be obtained. The sub-divisional officer of Jungipore reports that the condition of the people has not changed since the last fortnight. The agricultural classes are busy in their rice-fields. The sub-divisional officer of Rampore Hât reports that there has been no material change in the condition of the people since the last report, but the Government road-works now going on in all parts of the sub-division have greatly relieved their distress. The condition of the respectable class of poor women in thana Pulsa is reported to be good owing to the relief given to them in rice. The cultivating classes are now engaged in their works in the fields. The condition of the people of thana Khargram is reported to be bad, and some of them are said not to have two meals a day. The sub-divisional officer of Lalbaug reports that there is nothing to remark specially in the condition of the people within the municipality and thana Bhugwangleah. The condition of the laboring classes and smaller ryots in Bhadurihaut thanha, specially in those parts bordering on the Mirzapore and Kullyangunge thanas, is anything but satisfactory; and were it not for the relief works started in the various parts of this thana, many persons would have suffered from severe distress. The smaller ryots will require help for their support whilst cultivating, and the zemindars must be persuaded to make advances themselves or to stand security for the repayment of Government grain. The sub-divisional officer states that, judging from the crowds which come from Mirzapore and Kullyangunge thanas for a handful of rice, it would appear that more liberal relief measures are required in those directions; but I may observe that such people would come naturally enough for a handful of rice which is freely offered without enquiry.

7. *Actual facts as to any known cases of misery and starvation.*—So far as has been ascertained at present, there has been no case of death by starvation. Jatan Bewa and her children, reported on in the last narrative, have improved greatly under the care of the Assistant Surgeon. While Mr. Jones, the relief sub-divisional officer of Kandi, was visiting a village of Khurgaon, in the vicinity of Kandi, to inquire as to the condition of the people, he was informed that

cholera had been bad there, and a man afterwards told him that two children had died of starvation. Mr. Jones has been directed to make full inquiries as to these alleged deaths from want, as it appears that no intimation even of the deaths was given to the police-station. It is, I think, extremely probable that the cause of death was cholera, not starvation; for the village is only some three or four miles from Kandi, at which cooked food and general relief has been administered for months past; and under any circumstances, if the children did die from want, it must have been the fault of those who did not take them to obtain the relief within such easy reach. Just at the close of the period embraced within the last narrative, a statement of a somewhat similar kind, that some boys had died of starvation in the Bhurtapore thana after having eaten some herb, was found to be false, the deaths having been caused by cholera.

8. *Grain-thefts or robberies.*—There were in the head-quarters sub-division three cases of petty theft of grain, and one of robbery of paddy from a house by night. One bag of Government rice was stolen in transit from Saktipore to Bharatpore. In the Rampore Hât sub-division there has been only one case of grain-theft of a petty nature during the fortnight. No cases of grain-theft have been reported from the Jungipore and Lalbaugh sub-divisions. A crime statement is annexed, which shows a slight decrease of crime as compared with previous years. This decrease is, however, I believe, only casual.

9. *Condition of any special tracts.*—Cholera and small-pox are still present in the district, but in a very mitigated form, except in one or two places. The special sub-divisional officer of Kandi reports that complaints of distress are now loudest from Amlai and its neighbourhood in thana Bharatpore, and that inquiry has been made and relief is being given in this part of his jurisdiction. In the Jungipore sub-division Mirzapore, and Western Sooty are the only parts where the dearth is widely and keenly felt. I am about to visit the Mirzapore thana in person to see how matters are. As before remarked, the price of rice at Mirzapore does not indicate any great distress; but there may be villages away from the head-quarters of the thana where prices are much higher and grain very scarce. It appears that most of the people who attend the cook-house at Raghunathgunge are women from the Mirzapore thana, which borders on Raghunathgunge, Mirzapore itself being only four miles from that place. Relief works have been started in these localities to give relief to the distressed, and new sub-committees have been organised in three places. The sub-divisional officer of Rampore Hât reports that the general health of the people is good. Only in thana Pulse cholera is said to be existing, but it appears to be on the decrease. The sub-divisional officer of Lalbaugh states that cholera appears to have disappeared entirely, and cases of small-pox have decreased considerably, there having been only eight deaths during the fortnight under report from this disease. Statements for preceding fortnights, submitted by the Civil Surgeon, are annexed. The returns from the Native Doctors for the present fortnight have not yet been received. The Civil Surgeon has been requested to take measures to procure the necessary information up to the latest date for future narratives. The success which has attended the Native Doctor, T. Cooposuramee, in the treatment of cholera cases, would seem to indicate that some of the so-called cases of cholera must have been ordinary cases of diarrhoea.

#### B.—RELIEF WORKS.

As far as reports have been received, the average daily number of people at work during the fortnight has been 5,672. The condition of the people has been reported to be good. Food is easily obtainable, except in a few cases in which it is obtained in small quantity. Rice-payment has been introduced. The men, as rule, bring their own tools. The number shows an increase over that shown in the previous narrative. The numbers naturally fluctuate a good deal, according to the agricultural operations of the particular period. Reports have not been received from the secretaries of some of the sub-committees under whose supervision relief-works are being carried out.

A statement showing the expenditure of money on relief-works is annexed. Out of the item marked (a), Rs. 10 were paid for establishment; Rs. 0-13-6 for petty purchases, and Rs. 0-14-6 for carriage, and the rest for labor, paid before the overseer received the orders to stop cash payment altogether; items b, c, and d, represent payments made before the overseer received the orders for stopping cash payments. Out of the sum marked (e), Rs. 10 is for establishment; Rs. 7 for petty purchases, and Rs. 264-4-3 for metal, and the rest, Rs. 36-1-9, for labor paid before the issue of orders for stopping cash payment. Out of the item marked (f) Rs. 19-9 is for material; Rs. 46-9-6 for carriage of bricks and rice; and Rs. 33-4-6 for establishment. The whole of the amount (g) is for carriage of bricks; and that marked (h) for establishment. Out of the sum against Berhampore drain, Rs. 110 are on account of the palkee hire of the Supervisor in charge for two months, May and June; the remaining of the cash expenditure being the pay and petty establishment charges, including purchase of petty articles, such as baskets, &c., and a small portion was expended before the order for rice payment for the full seven days was received. The rate of rice payment remains the same, that is, 14 seers per rupee, except in the case of the Berhampore drain work, where very lately the rate of payment has been raised to 16 seers in order to attract laborers to the work, as it was found that (owing to the fall of the price of rice, I imagine,) the laborers were leaving the work, and as it is most desirable that this work should not be left in an incomplete state.

#### C.—TRANSPORT OF FOOD.

The rise of the rivers has facilitated importation. During the fortnight under report *puri* rice has been imported into the Sudder and Jungipore sub-divisions, as in the last fort-

night. The imports have the salutary effect of keeping down the price of rice. From the returns received from the Traffic Manager, East Indian Railway, at Jamalpore, it appears that 1,526 maunds of food-grains were exported from and 8,523 maunds were imported to the jurisdiction of the Rampore Hât sub-division during the fortnight. From a return received from the station-master at Azimgunge it appears that 258 maunds were exported and 2,690 maunds were imported into the Lalbagh sub-division; of the latter 2,000 maunds were imported from Howrah and the remainder was received from Burdwan district. A large amount of rice has been imported to the Topkhana golahs, and much grain finds its way into this sub-division by means of water communication.

#### D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN AT RELIEF WORKS.

The following places have been selected for the storage of grain :—

##### *Sudder Sub-Division.*

Berhampore.  
Panighram.  
Nobogram.  
Beldanga.  
Rangamattee.  
*Rampore Hât Sub-Division.*  
Rampore Hât.  
Khurgoon.

##### *Nowadah.*

*Lalbagh Sub-Division.*  
Lalbagh.  
Shahapore.  
*Kandi Sub-Division.*  
Saktipore.  
Kandi.  
*Jungipore Sub-Division.*  
Jungipore.

At Lalbagh, Jungipore, and Rampore Hât, storage accommodation has been found in the thanas. At Saktipore, Beldanga, and Rangamattee, accommodation has been kindly placed at our disposal by gentlemen in charge of silk factories ; at all the other centres, convenient houses have been procured in the villages, or small golahs of the ordinary native shape have been built. Each golah is provided with a golah-keeper, a chowkeedar, and two coolies ; the former on a salary of from Rs. 10 to 12 a month, according to the requirements of the place ; the latter are paid in rice at the rate of Rs. 4 a month. 30,298 maunds have been received into the district, of which 21,128 maunds have been sent to the various golahs in the district. The supply of Government grain is sufficient for present requirements. In my last report I remarked upon the difficulty of procuring transport to meet urgent calls for rice from the various sub-committees, and suggested that a small steamer should be sent here to supply the various depôts along the banks of the Bbagiruthie. I would again urge the necessity for this addition to our transport, the difficulties of which are daily increasing. I beg to annex a statement showing the storage and consumption of grain in the district for the past fortnight. This statement is, I regret to say, again not quite correct, owing to the incompleteness of the returns from the Jungipore and Rampore Hât sub-divisions.

#### E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES, AND THEIR RESULTS.

There were nine cases pending at the close of the previous fortnight under the Land Improvement Act in the sudder sub-division ; five fresh applications were received during the present fortnight. Out of the total 14, eight cases are under investigation ; in three cases order for payment has been made ; in one case the applicant has declined to take the advance, and in the remaining two cases the securities tendered have been found to be insufficient. Cheques for payment of rice in lieu of cash have been issued for the amount of Rs. 1,454-8 in nine cases.

The Sub-Divisional Officer of Rampore Hât reports that no advance in money has been made during the fortnight, but 74 maunds and 10 seers of Government rice have been advanced to chowkeedars for the cultivation of their lands, on condition that they will repay them after the next harvest. No advances have been made in the Jungipore and Lalbagh sub-divisions.

#### F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

The statement prescribed by Government No. 1251—S.R., dated the 5th March last, is annexed, as regards each sub-division separately.

The cook-house started at Berhampore is now in full operation, and the numbers seeking food are daily on the increase. A separate cook-house is being erected for Mahomedans, whose numbers have greatly increased, and who have hitherto been relieved with uncooked food. During the fortnight under report 54 persons were relieved under heading (d) at headquarters.

Among the persons seeking relief may be found some healthy and stout-looking men and women, who cannot be supposed to be in real distress, but who avail themselves of the relief afforded without any cost on their part in return. Arrangements will be made to make such persons and others capable of it do some work, but the site of the cook-house, which is on a spot to the east of the parade ground, is not very suitable in that respect. A new cook-house has also been opened at Belia, in thana Khurgoon, as Khurgoon, though at no great distance, is not easily accessible owing to the nature of the country and the intervention of an unbridged "kandur" or nullah, which it is difficult to cross at this season of the year.

In the Lalbagh sub-division, in thana Bhadurihaut, there are eight roads on which relief laborers are employed and the usual distribution of rice is still continued. In Shahanugur

and Mohinapore separate houses for cooked food relief have been opened for Mahomedans as well as Hindus, and rice has been distributed by the members of relief committee to persons who are poor, and who, through infirmity or class prejudices, are unable to work. Out of the numbers shown in the statement, 1,390, 1,452, and 589 persons were relieved under headings *b*, *c*, and *d*, respectively. The total receipts of the sub-divisional relief fund are Rs. 7,051-13-2, and the total expenditure Rs. 1,033-5-9, leaving a balance of Rs. 6,018-7-5 at the close of the fortnight.

Many choweedars have been and are being relieved with Rs. 5 worth of rice to each given gratuitously, as it is unlikely they will be able to repay these advances. The special Sub-Divisional Officer of Kandi reports that where relief of a small amount has appeared necessary, he has preferred to give it by means of tickets on the nearest committee for a weekly supply of rice rather than by an advance of a lump quantity. In this way the choweedars under many of the sub-committees receive timely assistance. They are also paid regularly for the delivery of relief letters. In the Jungipore sub-division numbers are relieved by work on tanks and road repairs. Out of the number shown in the statement annexed, 15 persons were relieved under heading (*d*) of the Central Committee's notification. The total receipts of the sub-divisional relief fund amount to Rs. 4,133-6-4, and the total expenditure Rs. 2,801-8-10, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,331-13-6. In the Rampore Hât sub-division two poor-houses—one in thana Nulhattee, and another in thana Khurgram—have been opened during the fortnight under report. It appears that 17 persons have been relieved under heading (*d*) in this sub-division during the above period.

#### G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.

*Vide*.—Statement annexed.

	Dacoity.	Robbery.	House-breaking.	Theft.	1874.	1873.	1872.
Head-quarters sub-division, from 27th June to 10th July 1874 ...	2	1	17	16	36	47	31
Jungipore sub-division, from 26th June to 9th July 1874 ...	1	...	1	10	12	14	13
Rampore Hât sub-division, for the fortnight ending 11th July 1874 ...	...	...	...	9	9*	11*	7*
Lalbag sub-division, for the fortnight ending 11th July 1874 ...	...	1	4	14	19	21	21
Total ...	3	2	22	49	76	93	72

\* Not received from Nulhattee thana.

*Statement showing the Cases treated by the 3rd Class Hospital Assistants from 30th May to 12th June 1874.*

Names of Villages.	Diseases.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Total.	RESULTS.			REMARKS.
					Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	
NOWADAH	Cholera	...	40	40	24	...	4	12
	Ague and fevers	...	9	9	9	...	...	2
	Rheumatism	...	5	5	3	...	...	...
	Dyspepsia	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
	Dysentery	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
	Diarrhoea	...	13	13	9	...	...	4
	Spleen	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
Total	Other diseases	...	8	8	5	...	...	3
BELDANGA	Cholera	...	1	1	1	...	...	8
	Ague and fevers	...	17	17	9	...	...	...
	Rheumatism	...	3	3	3	...	...	1
	Dysentery	...	1	1	1	...	...	4
	Dyspepsia	...	12	12	8	...	...	4
	Diarrhoea	...	10	10	6	...	...	2
	Spleen	...	3	3	1	...	...	2
Total	Other diseases	...	60	60	30	...	...	30
KATTAMARI	Cholera	...	1	13	14	11	...	3
	Ague and fevers	...	8	8	8	...	...	...
	Rheumatism	...	1	1	1	...	...	1
	Syphilis	...	4	4	3	...	...	1
	Dyspepsia	...	4	4	4	...	...	...
	Diarrhoea	...	2	2	2	...	1	...
	Dysentery	...	1	2	3	2	...	1
Total	Spleen	...	3	4	7	6	...	1
	Other diseases	...	3	56	59	55	...	4
Grand Total		...	8	92	100	89	...	10
		...	8	277	285	199	...	81

*Statement showing the Cases treated by the 3rd Class Hospital Assistants from 13th to 26th June 1874.*

NOWADAH	Cholera	12	41	53	41	...	1	11
	Ague and fevers	...	12	12	10	...	...	2
	Syphilis	...	1	1	1	...	...	1
	Diarrhoea	...	4	10	14	12	...	2
	Spleen	...	1	1	2	1	...	1
	Other diseases	...	5	10	15	12	...	3
	Total	...	22	75	97	76	1	20
BELDANGA	Cholera	...	2	2	1	...	...	1
	Ague and fevers	...	8	28	36	23	...	13
	Rheumatism	...	3	13	16	10	...	6
	Syphilis	...	2	5	7	5	...	2
	Diarrhoea	...	6	6	2	...	...	4
	Dysentery	...	1	1	1	...	...	5
	Dyspepsia	...	4	5	9	4	...	5
Total	Syphilis	...	4	3	7	2	...	5
	Other diseases	...	27	69	96	47	...	49
KATTAMARI		...	40	131	180	95	...	85
	Cholera	...	3	8	11	7	...	4
	Ague and fevers	...	13	13	10	...	...	3
	Rheumatism	...	1	3	4	2	...	2
	Dyspepsia	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
	Diarrhoea	...	2	2	2	...	1	1
	Dysentery	...	6	9	7	...	...	9
Total	Spleen	...	1	2	3	1	...	6
	Other diseases	...	4	66	70	63	1	...
Grand Total		...	10	103	113	93	1	18
		...	81	309	390	284	1	123

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the District of Moorshedabad for the Fortnight ending 10th July 1874.

NAME OF CIRCLES.	DATES FOR WHICH FIGURES ARE GIVEN.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Rampore Hat	... 10th July ...	1,682	1	9	1,682	1	8	7	0	73 10 0	1,614 1 8
Khargram	... 6th " "	1,046	0	0	1,046	0	0	136 18 10	95 18 0	175 25 6	1,532 31 8
Gulmuri	... 4th " "	946	35	0	946	35	0	308 30 0	.....	47 32 0	3,000 0 0
Kandli	... 9th " "	792	18	0	792	18	0	249 0 0	31 10 0	35 0 0	473 18 0
Bhurupore	... 9th " "	543	0	0	543	0	0	943 0 0	.....	232 10 0	400 0 0
Sultnagar	... 10th " "	480	35	13	480	35	13	245 0 0	.....	245 0 0	300 0 0
Talabore	... 10th " "	157	20	0	157	20	0	105 0 0	.....	107 30 1	355 19 12
Salar	... 10th " "	131	30	0	131	30	0	48 10 0	.....	166 0 0	300 0 0
Mangram	... 10th " "	101	18	0	101	18	0	31 0 0	to 1st July.	69 0 0	40 0 0
Mr. Seugell, at Bhurupore and Salar	... 10th " "	257	0	0	257	0	0	.....	.....	165 15 0	165 15 0
Nobogram	... 10th " "	184	0	0	184	0	0	3 54 0	.....	1 16 13	171 14 8
Barronensis	... 10th " "	100	0	0	100	0	0	53 14 8	.....	3 6 0	35 14 8
Junipore	... 10th " "	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0	402 13 0	.....	405 19 0	2,000 0 0
Aurungabad	... 9th " "	1,255	11	6	1,255	11	6	66 37 4	.....	87 0 0	1,000 0 0
Dholan	... 9th " "	58	20	0	58	20	0	.....	.....	58 20 0	58 20 0
Mirzapore	... 9th " "	37	3	0	37	3	0	.....	.....	37 3 0	37 3 0
Parsipore	... 10th " "	1,682	35	2	1,682	35	2	58 5 8	.....	58 5 8	28 June to 10th July.
Lalbagh	... 14th July ...	3,554	28	14	3,554	28	14	108 0 0	.....	58 5 4	684 5 4
Public Works Department	... 16th " "	268	22	14	268	22	14	208 22 14	.....	3,543 11 44	3,543 11 44
Public Works Department, grain works	Total	16,860	9	3	9,531	13	4	1,869	37	15	67,754 38 24
		16,860	9	3	9,531	13	4	294 32	0	9,534 38 24	5,529 0 0

\* The return for Rangamati has not been received. Consumption somewhat large.

*Statement showing the Expenditure on Relief Works during the Fortnight ending the 11th July 1874.*

	Rs.	As.	P.
Expenditure up to last fortnight .. .	69,958	0	0
Expenditure during the fortnight under report—			
Radhaghat road .. .	a.	40	7
Panchgaon .. .	b.	47	10
Badshahi .. .	c.	19	0
Nulhattee .. .	d.	1	13
Bhugwalgolah road .. .	e.	287	6
Calcutta road .. .	f.	99	7
Dewanserai road .. .	g.	30	3
Jungipore and Khumra road .. .	h.	24	0
Berhampore drain, from 20th June to 11th July 1874 .. .	i.	394	7
Total .. .	<u>944</u>	6	0

	2	3	4	5	6			
Number of committees and subcommittees as yet appointed.	Number of special relief sub-divisions opened and officered.	Number of regular relief circles opened and managed by special officers.	Number of relief circles opened and managed by plambers, zemindars, and other residents.	Number of work-houses or centres for the distribution of food and gratuitous relief.	Number of men, women and children (with total) in receipt of gratuitous relief in any shape through the charitable relief organisation daily.			
Head-quarters sub-division, 17	2	4	16	16	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total
Jungipore sub-division 6	.....	2		6	.....	.....	.....	4,304
Lalbagh	1	3		7	.....	.....	.....	3,608
Rampore Hat sub-division, 7	.....	2		12	1,634	1,417	380	2,515
								3,651

## G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT ENDING THE 11TH JULY 1874.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Total expenditure from the district and sub-divisional treasuries as shown in the last narrative .. .	39,436	1	3
Detail of the above total—			
Amount credited to the district relief fund, being payable from Government .. .	11,515	6	4
Establishment charges—			
Travelling allowance .. .	.. Rs.	58	13
Salary .. .	..	1,014	2
Contingencies .. .	.. ,	183	15
	<u>1,256</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>11</u>
One-third of the cost paid by Government for a tank at Khoymaramree .. .	200	0	0
Paid for construction of a furrah .. .	83	0	0
Tuccavee advances .. .	23,022	8	0
Advances for purchase of grain .. .	2,025	0	0
Paid for digging wells .. .	33	4	0
Paid to F. A. Dawson, Esq., for transport of Government grain .. .	1,300	0	0
Advances during the fortnight under report—			
Transport of Government grain .. .	900	0	0
Paid to Hazi Khaner Mahomed Ahsen .. .	500	0	0
Amount credited to the district relief fund, being payable from Government .. .	4,940	11	6
Paid to Officiating Magistrate .. .	76	0	0
Mr. J. Maxarenhas, relief assistant .. .	80	0	0
Ditto ditto .. .	7	11	9
Mr. F. A. Dawson, district grain officer .. .	200	0	0
Officiating Magistrate and Collector .. .	230	0	0
Ditto ditto .. .	160	0	0
Ditto ditto .. .	80	0	0
Sub-divisional officer of Lalbagh .. .	64	8	3
Putty Ram Banerjee, canongee .. .	11	0	0
F. A. Dawson, Esq., district grain officer .. .	48	9	6
Sub-divisional officer of Rampore Hat .. .	80	0	0
Ditto ditto .. .	80	0	0
Total .. .	<u>7,458</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>0</u>
Grand Total .. .	<u>46,894</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>3</u>

W. WAVELL,  
Offy. Magistrate and Collector.

No. 1495—S.R., dated Dinagepore, the 18th July 1874.

From—E. E. Lewis, Esq., Magistrate of Dinagepore,  
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit my narrative for the fortnight ending 13th July.

A.—STATE OF COUNTRY.

The health and condition of the people during the period under review has been good. A few cases of small-pox are reported here and there, but cholera has disappeared. Malarious fever is reported as prevailing in some places, but during the rains fever is not by any means an uncommon complaint in this district. For the past month we have had pretty constant rain, and for the last ten days it has been in many places almost incessant. This continuous fall is not favorable for the crops, and some of the circle officers report that slight damage has been done to the bhadon and hymanti sowings. The injury done as yet, however, has been very trifling; but unless we have a spell of fine weather, much damage may result, for the rivers are all becoming very full, and in some places threatening to overflow their banks. Mr. Horsley, from Tamboolee, writes to say that the Tângon river is now fuller than it has been for many years, and is as high as it can be without disastrous consequences to the villages on its banks. There is at present some hope of a break in the weather, and a few sunny days will be most beneficial. Prices show a downward tendency in the town; country rice sells at 11 seers per rupee of 80 tolahs, and in some other places it is as cheap; while bora rice is to be had at two or three hâts at 13 and 14 seers per rupee. The prices are very fluctuating however in many places, not being lower than 8 or 9 seers per rupee. Nowhere is there a sufficiency of rice reported in the market, the grain comes in dribbles, and as our sales are still confined as far as possible to Burmah, the holders of stocks are able to dispose of what they have at the higher quotations. A little rice is imported up the Atrai River, but in very small quantities, and this leads to lower rates. The holders of stocks, too, such as they are, being now convinced that grain will never sell dearer than it does at present, are coming into the market. Some people never quite believed that prices would not, during the critical months of July and August, rise to some unknown rate, and therefore held on to their supplies, which, now that they see there is no chance of getting rid of them on more favorable terms, they are disposing of. But the very slight effect produced on the rates, and the very trifling difference made in the market-supply, shows how very insignificant the amount in stock was at the commencement of the season compared with the requirements of the people. We may rest assured that at the present moment everybody with grain in hand is disposing of it as fast as he can, and yet not only is the supply in the hâts as a rule scanty, but more than one circle officer has been applied to by numbers of the better class in his division, praying to be allowed to purchase country rice from the Government gôlahs, as it was not for sale in sufficient quantities elsewhere. The people are in many places entirely dependent on the Government help afforded them in charitable relief, wages, sales of rice, or advances of grain. As an instance, the late stoppage of supply at Bindoil shows how near we are to the verge of distress. Mr. Fasson, at Bindoil, ran out of his store in one locality, and indented for supplies on the nearest goladar, viz. the one at Hurreepore. As that gola, however, happened to be in the Raneesankoil circle, the goladar would not comply with Mr. Fasson's indent, and for a short time the requirements of certain areas could not be supplied. The difficulty was soon settled, but even so slight and temporary a stoppage sufficed to show what would happen were Government help even now withdrawn. I may add that the goladar acted in direct contravention of instructions sent to circle officers, whereby all golas without distinction were declared to be open to requisition of any circle officer. Adverting to the crisis, Mr. Fasson writes: "No actual distress anywhere appears, but the least check in the arrangements for relief by supply of Government grain, such as that which lately occurred, causes sufficient anxiety to the ryots to warrant the opinion that nothing less than has been done by Government could have availed to divert distress of a serious character. The abandonment of relief-works and taking up of agricultural operations, complicated by the increased difficulty of communication, and still more by the temporary lack of Government grain, have certainly produced a crisis which caused some anxiety for a few days, and though not actually attended with distress, showed clearly the real want of assistance existing in this circle. The people most pressed were not coolies, but ryots laboring in their fields." The demand for rice in Thakoorgaon is still great, and the demand is one which it is not easy to supply. No provision was made for this part of the district, as it was not considered likely that with a fair crop of rice any distress would show itself. The villagers, however, sold more than they could afford, and rice at the present moment is procurable with some difficulty. The difficulties of transport to Thakoorgaon are enormous: there is no water-communication with the neighbouring circles, the roads are heavy with incessant rain, and every little stream is now a torrent requiring a ferry boat to cross. We are, however, fortunate in having a most energetic, active officer, Mr. Scanlan, on the spot, who is doing all he can to get the grain across from Raneesankoil in sufficient quantities. He deserves much credit for the success which has attended his exertions, for it is no easy matter to arrange the transport of quantities of rice at this season without having any spoil by wet. As it is, no rice has yet been stored there. As soon as a chullan arrives, crowds of paikars buy it up and carry it off the carts, without letting it go into the golas at all. In Beergunge there is the

same demand ; but being in communication with more than one circle by water, its wants are more easily supplied. Orders have been received about lowering the price of Government grain, and instructions have been issued accordingly. I do not suppose, however, that the change will make any great difference in the amount of grain disposed of, for the giving out of advances has been mostly completed, and this always makes a great diminution in sales, which no lowering of rates will, I think, compensate for. Changes in the rates tend to unsettle men's minds, and to a certain extent incline them to hold back from taking advances. The uncertainty certainly prevents any one coming forward to take any large quantity of grain ; for of course no one who hopes to get Government grain cheaper a fortnight hence will buy more now than he absolutely requires. Though I am no advocate for the change, I do not consider that the measure can be called in question as being prohibitive of importation. It is a question whether a sufficient trade would have sprung up, for the rivers have now been open some time, and yet very little rice has been imported, while what has come has been sold without difficulty at 11 seers per rupee. It is true that the Burmah rice, which alone we have hitherto been selling, and which does not compete with their transactions, is coming to an end, and that importation will not hold its own against our sales of country at the same rates. But had the traders shown any inclination to supply the market sufficiently, our sales by this time would have been discontinued, and the field left open to them ; nor have the holders of stocks good grounds for complaint. They might have realised a considerable profit by selling any time during the last three months, and cannot now grumble because Government, having stepped in to supply the deficient supply, choose to fix the market rates without consulting their convenience.

#### B.—RELIEF WORKS.

Our relief-works are nearly all closed. Light labour gangs have been started in some places, composed of women, children, and men who cannot get any other work. Such men are paid mere subsistence allowance, below the rates prevailing for agricultural labourers ; so that there may be no inducement for them to remain on our hands longer than they can help. Some coolies have received a fortnight's advance, but this arrangement has only been adopted in cases where the men are likely to obtain work in the fields. Where it has been obvious that they would not be so employed, they have been kept on, getting subsistence allowance in return for work done. These light labour gangs are charged to charitable relief under heading C of the Central Committee's rules. Some small amounts in cash have been expended during the past fortnight. The orders were not received in time to stop all the cash payments for the seventh day. Money also has had to be expended in procuring materials for temporary bridges. Mr. Fasson, owing to his not being able to get rice as soon as he wished, had to make some cash payments to coolies out of the money realized by sale of rice. The amount so paid was soon after expended in purchasing Government grain. The money was therefore soon returned to Mr. Fasson's hands. The tokens issued from the Mint for payments in kind have just arrived ; but as the relief-works are now practically closed, I do not expect to make much use of them. Our relief-works, managed as they have been, on the task-work system, have never tempted the villagers to remain employed on them when other work offered. In most places they have been gradually deserted by the labourers of their own accord, the men going off to find employment in their own fields or the fields of others. In Tamboolee, where there are many substantial, well-to-do ryots, who employ labour, coolies are not procurable either for road or any other work, all being employed in agriculture. In some places, as I have observed, the men have not all gone ; but I am sure they will go as soon as they can ; and meantime it is better they should earn their living than that they should for one fortnight eat the bread of idleness, perhaps at the end of that period returning on our hands.

#### C.—TRANSPORT.

Our transport operations are confined now to pushing in rice into Beergunge and Thakoorgaon circles, where there is a very considerable demand. A little also is sent to Kaliagunge and Bochagunge from Tamboolee. Boats are procurable without much difficulty, and our golas, being many of them situated on the banks of rivers, communication is easy. Carts are not now generally procurable. The hundreds of carts procured for transport during the dry season belong to ryots, who made use of their plough-bullocks as draught cattle. These animals are now required for cultivation, and carts in and about the station are not easily procurable. Fortunately for our transport operations in Thakoorgaon, the same difficulty does not exist there. That part of the district has no water-communication : there are therefore many professional cartmen, who keep carts and bullocks available for traffic at all times of the year, and by their help grain is now being carted across from Ranee-sankooli to Thakoorgaon.

#### D.—STORAGE.

No change has been made in the arrangements under this head ; a full list of the golas, with the amount stored in each, has been given in a former narrative.

#### E.—ADVANCE.

I subjoin the remarks made by the district relief officer on the subject of advances :—

"In the narrative for the fortnight ending on the 29th June was described at some length the preparations which were being made for the giving out of advances in grain for the subsistence of the classes who were in want, but not reduced to absolute pauperism.

During the past fortnight great activity has been shown in nearly every circle in carrying out those plans. Some very slight variations have been introduced, but as reports in sufficient detail have not yet been received from the circle relief officers, a fuller description must be delayed for the present.

"The experience of the past fortnight has fully borne out what was before written regarding the backwardness of the zemindars as a body to provide, either from their private resources or from the Government stores, for their necessitous ryots. In some cases promises have been made, but evidently without any intention to fulfil them; in many, procrastination has been resorted to to save the zemindar from the disagreeableness of giving a decided refusal. The circle officers have appreciated the truth, and have made advances to the underholders on good security where no preparations or intention for carrying out those promises were evident on the part of the zemindars. Cases indeed have been brought to notice in which the zemindars had resorted to threats to prevent their ryots from asking for advances, where the taking of the Government advance seemed to be the only alternative from present distress open to the ryots. In Pathitola only portion of the three months' supply intended to be advanced has actually been served out. In Beergunge and Thakorgaon the giving out of advances has been retarded for the present owing to the stock of grain running short. In one circle it is reported that those who are now taking the advances have evinced an anxiety to pay back immediately after the approaching bhadoi harvest.

"So far as stocks admitted of it, the advances have been given out in Burmah rice, a grain which would find no one to accept of it willingly after our bhadoi grain comes into the market.

"The total amount given out to zemindars or cultivating communities in the name of their headmen on collective security of personal property, combined with the mortgage of lands, was in the last narrative (page 6) shown to be 1,36,146 maunds.

"During the present fortnight the issues have been—

NAME OF CIRCLE.	First week, 23rd to 29th June.	Second week, 29th to 6th July.		Future prospects roughly estimated.
		Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	
Thakorgaon	... ... ... ...	87 11 0		
Ranessankoil	406 25 0	690 24 8		
Patram	1,879 3 0	1,179 19 0	To zemindars } 20,000	
	4,675 10 0	1,490 14 0	To ryots } 2000	
Beergunge	119 34 0	201 4 0		10,000
Lnskechaut	3,130 10 0	5,209 0 0		2,000
Hochangunge	569 0 0	1,398 36 0		10,000
Kalingunge	4,684 16 0	4,932 13 0		7,500
Bhadoria	* 2,791 5 0	Not given.		1,000
Durgapore	4,094 16 0	4,932 12 0		1,000
Gungarampore	4,635 0 0	3,807 0 0		2,000
Choramon	2,662 6 0	4,697 0 0		2,000
Tambobee	5,473 20 0	10,225 31 0		1,500
Bisal	1,691 32 0	3,057 10 0		1,000
Foolbarree	869 24 0	1,768 0 0		1,000
Pathitola	2,000 0 0	1,500 0 0		5,000
Porsha	5,322 0 0	4,197 0 0		2,000
Habra				
Dinagepore	3,598 17 13	2,449 12 2		
Total	48,912 18 13	62,928 25 10		

"This, added to 1,36,146 previously disposed of, gives 2,37,285, with a prospect of further calls for 75,000."

I quite concur in all that the district relief officer has stated regarding the backwardness of the zemindars in coming forward to help their ryots. At one time I was in hopes that they would come forward, in fact, many of them promised to do so. They have, however, failed to act up to their promises; the result has been that the grain has been advanced on the security of the villagers themselves. That the advances of grain have been a great boon to the people, is testified to by every circle officer. It is also stated that the villagers now understand that repayment of the debt will be insisted on, and that as a rule no more grain than is actually required is asked for; where excessive amounts have been demanded, local enquiry has enabled the circle officer to cut down the estimates. After careful local enquiry, and after, in many cases, a long delay, to permit of the zemindar coming forward to stand security for the debt, a very large amount of grain has been advanced to the villagers on their own security, and bonds for the amount duly signed and delivered; it now remains to be seen whether any further steps are necessary to secure the repayment of the debt. Had the zemindars as a body come forward and stood security for the repayment of the grain advanced to their ryots, no further action would have been necessary; but, although Government has gone out of its way to offer inducements to the landlords to undertake the burden, they have very generally declined the responsibility. Government, therefore, have had to relieve the ryots, and indirectly benefit the zemindars, by taking such obligations on its own shoulders, and granting such advances on the security of the ryots' holdings. Left to themselves, the respectable villagers would, I am sure, repay their debts faithfully; but it is by no means certain that they will be left alone. The zemindars having had their ryots kept from distress by the intervention of Government, will now proceed to press for arrears of rent, and by

seizing the crop and selling the holdings, forestall the Government demand; thus, much of what is now due will have to be written off as irrecoverable. To show the position that is likely to be taken up by the zemindar, I will quote an instance of what happened a few days ago. The sunder circle officer advanced some sixty maunds of grain to a village on the security of a headman, who pledged his holding of some 35 beeghas. Some time after the grain had been delivered, the zemindar's agent warned me that it would be advisable to get back the advance, if Government wished to avoid loss, for the headman in question owed rent for the present and past years, and that his master meant to distrain the crop, and sell the holding, if necessary, to recover his dues, in which case the Government demand would not be paid. Nor is the fear of the debt being thus irrecoverable the only difficulty in the way. The bonds given by the ryots being for sums over 100 rupees in value, and involving, as they do, right to immovable property, must be registered, if we are to sue on them in the civil court; unregistered, they will not be accepted as evidence. There is but one sub-registry office in the district outside the sunder station, and as circle officers cannot, it is found, be vested with powers to deal with this class of documents, the villagers must come into Dinagepore from distances of fifty or sixty miles to admit execution; and this it is utterly impossible to ask them to do at a time when even a day's absence from their homes is to be deprecated. There is a fear that the zemindars, who have held aloof and thrown on Government the onus of helping their ryots, will step in and forestall our claims, while there is also a difficulty about getting our bonds registered, and a certainty that if we go in hereafter to sue on unregistered bonds, that our suits will be summarily rejected, or, at the best, realized after a slow and tedious course of litigation. The difficulties I have pointed out are not imaginary ones. I am sure the zemindars, resenting the hold we have on their ryots, will not content themselves with merely satisfying their own claims first; they will also incite their tenants to withhold payment of Government dues, and therefore I consider it is absolutely necessary that Government should protect their own interests by passing a short Act, giving the Collector jurisdiction to entertain such cases, and investing him with summary powers to realize the demand, such as are embodied in sections 10 and 23 of the Road Cess Act. It was anticipated that the zemindars would see the necessity of undertaking the duty of helping their ryots, but as they have not done so, I would, considering the amount at stake, most earnestly press on Government the necessity of special legislation in the matter. The difficulty about registration alone calls for remedial measures.

#### F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

The district relief officer has submitted the following report under this head:—

"Besides the requirements of the season for agricultural labor during the past fortnight, two great causes have affected the numbers receiving charitable relief: the giving out of grain advances has tended to diminish, while the stopping of relief works has greatly tended almost everywhere to increase our pauper rolls.

"The previous narrative described the state of the relief works just previous to their being closed, and sketched the probable future of the work-people. The plansthan set forth have been quietly followed out, and consequent on the orders of Government there has been no general breaking up of gangs, for the men had previously in great numbers left the works for field labor, in which they either had the inducement of their own cultivation, or could obtain better wages. Only a few able-bodied men are now left, enough to look after bridging work, and to do the heavier work, such as digging earth, just enough to keep the women and children employed at light labor fully at work. As a rule, nothing beyond subsistence allowance in grain is given them, and these would no doubt go to field labor if the labor market could only absorb them.

"Fourteen days' gratuity in grain was given to those among the workmen who were last to leave, but not to those who could not leave. From all now employed on light labor, in turfing roads, tank embankments, and the like, in short, in consolidating, repairing, and maintaining the valuable work previously done, through the early rains some sort of task-work is exacted, varying no doubt with the closeness of inspection.

"The effect of the closing of the works has, on the other hand, been to some extent counterbalanced by the relief to the necessitous classes afforded by the Government advances, which have reached down to all those who are removed from the habitual paupers and regular hired servants.

"But for these advances, it is feared that many of the generally independent classes would have, for a short time, been obliged to sink their independence and resort to charitable relief.

"The stopping of relief works has set free for charitable relief a number of trained men. It was impossible to foresee how our pauper rolls would be affected; accordingly many of the previous establishments had to be retained till the experience of the first week of July should enable the circle officers to judge whether their previous organization could stand all calls, and the officers are now reviewing the position and their establishments, and no doubt many reductions will be found possible.

"It is unnecessary again to describe the organization, as this was done only a fortnight ago. It is sufficient to say that no cases of severe distress have been heard of; the people generally look well-conditioned, and public health is good."

"Out in the villages either the paupers have, where no headman of character is found, received a month's provisions, or where a good mundul's house formed a good relief centre,

a stock for two or three months has been laid in. This is further strengthened in some circles by small depots of some 200 maunds, to provide against any temporary and unforeseen demand happening at a time when communication with the large golas might be difficult or a work of much time.

"The narrative for the fortnight reported on 1st June showed 19,112 persons receiving charitable relief, and in the narrative of 15th June the number was shown to have increased to 22,460,\* while 74,276 were employed on relief works.

"In the narrative of 29th June, 54,693 are returned as receiving charitable relief, and 40,551 as engaged on works.

"At present the numbers are about 82,512 being supported by charitable relief. Of these about 1,000 are employed on manufacture of cloth, gunny, and the like, but the reports do not enable me to divide the rest into those who are doing work and the recipients of gratuitous relief. This will be rectified in the next narrative. The increase from 54,693 to 82,512, though heavy, is not more than we can deal with, or than might have been expected."

The following table shows the number of persons receiving charitable relief:—

NAME OF CIRCLE.	Shown in last report.	IN THIS REPORT.		REMARKS.
		1st week.	2nd week.	
Porsha	...	1,379	1,740	2,375
Patnitola	...	1,264	1,486	1,743
Bindoil	...	1,964	2,027	2,123
Luskerhaut	...	2,613	3,215	2,850
Tamboolee	...	4,866	4,309	4,627
Chooramon	...	952	1,587	1,256
Beergunge	...	4,902	7,508	17,338
Gungarampore	...	8,633	.....	.....
Doorgapore	...	2,500	.....	10,051
Bhadooria	...	946	939	919
Dinagepore	...	3,001	3,210	3,273
				Gratuitous.
				On manufacture.
				672
				On light out-door work.
				1,014
				3
				302
				Supported by Rai Dhunput Singh, Bahadur.
Patiram	...	2,038	2,209	2,327
				Gratuitous.
				356
				Manufactures, &c.
				1,402
Kaliagunge	...	8,734	960	1,037
Bochagunge	...	4,626	6,746	6,985
Habra	...	1,306	1,465	2,265
Thakoorgaon	...	5,169	{ 2,183	1,712
Rancesankoil	...		{ 2,721	2,410
Phulbaree (included in Habra)	...	.....	1,382	5,117
Add the probable number of Gungarampore	...	.....	.....	73,512
				9,000
				82,512

The following table shows the number of criminal cases in connection with scarcity that occurred during the month of June 1874:—

DAGOITY—			Number of cases reported, excluding cases declared to be false, and never to have occurred.
Headings 30 and 31 of Crime Return...	Month of May 1874	Month of June 1874	
	...	{ Ditto 1873	3
		...	1
ROBBERY—			
Headings 32 and 33 of Crime Return...	Month of June 1874	...	1
THEFT—			
Heading 43 of Crime Return Al, ex- cluding cattle theft	...	{ Month of June 1874 Ditto 1873 Ditto 1872	50 26 15
HOUSE-BREAKING—			
Headings 35 and 36 of Al	...	{ Month of June 1874 Ditto 1873 Ditto 1872	77 76 40
Total	...	{ Month of June 1874 Ditto 1873 Ditto 1872	130 103 56

\* This appears as 27,149 in the narrative of 29th June.

## G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

	Rs.	A.	P.
The total expenditure up to last fortnight was ..	..	18,64,015	15 8

*The details of the above—*

For road works ..	..	12,01,249	12 5
,, construction of golas ..	..	39,776	12 6
,, transport of rice ..	..	3,96,366	7 5
Carriage for money taken to circle officers ..	..	1,200	0 0
Purchase of fodder ..	..	2,000	0 0
Construction of bungalows ..	..	2,643	0 0
Salaries and establishments ..	..	23,141	9 6
Miscellaneous ..	..	4,473	12 5
Salary and travelling allowance of native doctors ..	..	483	13 5
For tank-digging ..	..	82,150	0 0
Gunny bags ..	..	4	0 0
Office furniture ..	..	127	12 0
Placed at the credit of Executive Engineer for road works ..	..	60,000	0 0
Placed at the credit of Major J. G. Lindsay, R.E., for feeder-roads ..	..	50,000	0 0
Railway freight of kodalees, &c. ..	..	399	0 0

The total expenditure during the fortnight under report has been ..	15,565	10 1
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*The details of the above—*

Circle officer of Bhadooria, for relief works ..	..	3,000	0 0
Ditto of Gungarapore, for relief works ..	..	1,000	0 0
Ditto of Doorgapore, for ditto ..	..	500	0 0
Ditto of Porsha, for ditto ..	..	300	0 0
Court Sub-Inspector for hire of carts, &c., for carrying money to circle officers ..	..	50	0 0
Mr. T. W. Tweedie, for transport of rice ..	..	1,500	0 0
Mr. A. W. Scanlan, for ditto ..	..	1,000	0 0
Mr. A. W. Scanlan, for construction of out-houses ..	..	150	0 0
Lieutenant Proudfoot, for construction of golas ..	..	200	0 0
Pay of gola establishment Kaliagunge, for May ..	..	71	0 0
Pay of Setab Singh, compounder, for April ..	..	10	0 0
Pay of establishment under the Treasury Officer, for June ..	..	22	0 0
Pay of establishment under the Magistrate, for June ..	..	131	0 0
Grain officer's office establishment, for June ..	..	173	0 0
Jogot Chundra Chuckerbutty, for gola establishment, for June ..	..	157	0 0
District relief officer's establishment, for June ..	..	31	0 8
Contingencies ..	..	7	14 3
Pay of Native Doctor Santo Nath, for June ..	..	25	0 0
Native Doctor Abdool Rahoman, for contingencies ..	..	3	12 3
Pay of establishment for travelling allowance ..	..	2	5 4
Pay of establishment of the Circle Officer of Lushkerhaut, for June ..	..	263	0 0
Salary of Subadar Jogo Mohun and others, for June ..	..	112	14 6
Pay of establishment of Mr. Horsley, for June ..	..	263	0 0
Ditto of Mr. Pollen, for June ..	..	676	6 6
Pay of Assistant Relief Superintendent Aghore Nath Chatterjee, for June ..	..	100	0 0
Pay of Relief Superintendent of Habra Circle, Mr. Raj Kishen Sen, for June ..	..	400	0 0
Gola establishment, Parbuttypore, for June ..	..	75	9 9
Gola establishment, Habra, for June ..	..	53	0 0
Office establishment of Habra Circle Officer, for June ..	..	71	2 9
Salary of Mr. T. W. Tweedie, for June ..	..	450	0 0
Baboo Hurree Mohan Chand, on account of gola contingencies ..	..	7	9 6
Baboo Hurree Mohan Chand, on account of office establishment, for June ..	..	645	10 8
Baboo Ram Chandra Burmon, Assistant Circle Officer, Beergunge, on account of his own pay and that of the Inspectors, for June ..	..	300	0 0
Office establishment of the Beergunge Circle, for June ..	..	79	0 0
Gola establishment for Beergunge Circle, for June ..	..	124	8 0

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.—(Continued.)	Rs.	A.	P.
Assistant Relief Superintendent Abdool Khalek, on account of his pay for April, May, and June ..	270	0	0
Assistant Relief Superintendent Abdool Wahab, on account of his pay for April, May, and June ..	273	5	4
Deputation allowances of Mr. Horsley, for June ..	200	0	0
Gola establishment of Patiram, for June ..	461	0	0
Pay of Assistant Relief Superintendents under Mr. Horsley, for June ..	233	0	0
Office establishment of Mr. Horsley, for June ..	94	0	3
Pay of Assistant Relief Superintendents under Mr. Horsley, for May ..	12	14	2
Pay of office establishment of Mr. Tweedie, for June ..	79	0	0
Relief Inspector Nobin Chandra Sein, on account of his pay for June ..	80	0	0
Assistant Relief Superintendent Sukamoy Banerjee, for June ..	100	0	0
Pay of office establishment of Baboo Harakalee Mookerjee, for June ..	89	0	0
Baboo Prosunno Coomar Roy, Assistant Relief Officer, on account of his pay and that of his establishment for June ..	199	0	0
Native Doctor P. C. Sen, on account his extra allowance, for June ..	10	0	0
Lieutenant Proudfoot, on account of pay of his overseers, for June ..	327	9	7
Lieutenant Proudfoot, on account of office establishment, for June ..	93	3	2
Lieutenant Proudfoot, on account of his own salary and that of his Inspectors for the month of June ..	1,087	6	8

N.B.—Explanation called for from the Circle Officers of Bhadooria and Gungarampore as to their cash expenditure being so heavy.

E. E. LOWIS.

## Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the District of Dinapore during the Fortnight ending 13th July, 1874.

NAME OR CIRCLE.	Date for which figures are given.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.												Estimated grain expenditure of the empanelled forwards.
		Total quantity of grain consumed, as per last report.			Total quantity of grain consumed, as per latest report.			Sold to the Government for charitable relief.			Amount paid in kind to labourers.			
		Mds.	S.	C.	Mds.	S.	C.	Mds.	S.	C.	Mds.	S.	C.	Mds.
Dinapore	... 10th July, 1874 ...	96,000	1,16,874	66,436 8 8	63,074 35 10	5,686 26 12	16,375 14 0	1,977 88 3	76,866 24 9	1	1	1	1	1
Chooranmon	... 7th ditto ...	45,000	61,250	18,869 16 14	36,168 34 9	898 30 13	19,866 21 0	3,972 89 11	28,172 35 14	1	1	1	1	1
Buddil	... 7th ditto ...	89,000	66,994	49,517 35 9	21,943 4 7	3,018 10 8	20,813 27 0	5,080 21 16	51,755 23 14	1	1	1	1	1
Ratneswarkoil	... 8th ditto ...	80,000	1,91,185	32,869 14 9	37,563 22 2	2,107 27 15	2,713 15 8	2,046 12 7	44,450 38 0	1	1	1	1	1
Thakergon	... 7th ditto ...	30,000	38,923	12,433 27 10	11,012 88 1	674 10 3	1,985 36 0	6,190 12 0	19,848 6 44	1	1	1	1	1
Bohagunge	... 7th ditto ...	40,000	41,678	21,032 6 1	10,929 11 6	2,167 34 8	16,963 27 8	2,360 8 4	32,321 1 104	1	1	1	1	1
Kelingunge	... 7th ditto ...	1,00,000	68,918	30,650 32 2	7,580 86 0	3,180 38 10	23,941 3 4	3,558 37 6	37,581 34 3	1	1	1	1	1
Tamboolee	... 7th ditto ...	60,000	69,777	33,869 0 0	22,568 0	1,391 0 0	13,380 0 0	6,188 0	44,007 0	1	1	1	1	1
Gungarapore	... 7th ditto ...	40,000	40,990	16,400 10 8	3,235 3 4	2,915 13 13	10,539 0 0	2,321 13 0	16,529 29 0	1	1	1	1	1
Lankelhat	... 7th ditto ...	40,000	48,963	8,170 37 13	202 11 13	3,859 22 15	13,373 0 0	1,431 9 13	18,580 4 9	1	1	1	1	1
Porsha	... 7th ditto ...	95,000	95,986	55,736 19 1	16,292 38 13	2,895 34 9	40,505 20 0	2,269 8 10	61,983 22 0	1	1	1	1	1
Puthiollah	... 7th ditto ...	85,000	86,965	36,085 32 1	29,537 17 2	1,678 21 1	15,989 21 1	198 18 9	46,713 37 6	1	1	1	1	1
Palim	... 29th June, 1874 ...	60,000	42,435	13,987 16 12	11,753 35 8	1,018 24 12	4,479 5 0	681 14 4	17,912 39 8	1	1	1	1	1
Budhonia	... 7th ditto ...	1,50,000	1,12,546	46,220 0 2	17,908 8 9	6,065 38 11	39,158 35 6	5,026 18 11	67,759 10 4	1	1	1	1	1
Dongpore	... 7th ditto ...	20,007	4,671 7 10	5,186 3 15	433 0 6	134 0 0	.....	.....	5,753 4 5	1	1	1	1	1
Paroottypore	... 7th ditto ...	.....	2,96,618 16	2,942 10 11	513 4 19	3,358 33 0	.....	6,713 8 7	1	1	1	1	1	
Foolware	... 7th ditto ...	.....	39,932	11,423 13 14	18,422 21 15	1,100 36 24	327 30 1	.....	19,680 17 34	1	1	1	1	1
Beerbings	... 7th ditto ...	10,00,000	10,88,598	4,35,968 39 1	2,74,380 2 15	37,384 14 5	2,33,115 17 11	43,352 30 6	5,58,669 95 7	1	1	1	1	1
Total	... ***	10,00,000	4,35,968 39 1	2,74,380 2 15	37,384 14 5	2,33,115 17 11	43,352 30 6	5,58,669 95 7	1	1	1	1	1	

*Statement showing the Daily Average Number of Persons employed on each Work in the several Relief Circles in the District of Dinaisore.*

Name of circle.	Name of each work.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	On piece-work.	On daily wages.	REMARKS.
Bhogatpur.	Dhukurjhari road	140	81	200	450	55	377	
	Maloon	744	77	188	959	11	948	
	Boglagunge	512	169	259	980	36	944	
	Bonbagan	1,202	357	456	2,255	.....	2,202	
	Kathbar	488	.....	98	536	.....	536	
	Boerunge	523	322	495	1,370	25	1,245	
	Aslabad	60	23	33	116	7	109	
	Ranewankoil	61	67	298	356	113	1,201	
	Jewson tank	209	.....	.....	209	26	.....	
	Jayhara	18	.....	18	18	18	.....	
	Total	4,989	1,096	1,947	8,032	467	7,565	
Dongar-fore.	Raijunge road	200	.....	.....	200	200	.....	
	Bridge between Raijunge and Dongarpore	200	.....	.....	200	200	.....	
	Raijunge to Bindole road	300	.....	.....	300	300	.....	
	Total	700	.....	.....	700	700	.....	
TAMBORE.	Kalikamra road	9	30	.....	39	.....	39	
	Kusumwandi	27	40	.....	67	.....	67	
	Lajpat	18	27	.....	45	.....	45	
	Dhowhpore	15	11	.....	26	.....	22	
	Harrampore	10	36	.....	46	.....	46	
	Mohipal	102	49	.....	151	35	116	
	Banipore	27	45	.....	72	15	57	
	Total	206	238	.....	444	54	290	
	Employed by P. W. D. Subordinates.							
PATNAM.	Seral	6	.....	.....	6	.....	6	
	Tambooli	12	.....	.....	12	.....	12	
	Shehole	9	.....	.....	9	.....	9	
	Mahipal	12	.....	.....	12	.....	12	
	Total	39	.....	.....	39	.....	39	
CHOB- RAMON.	Road from Kumergunge Samjheta	21	66	20	107	21	86	
	Patram to Hitee road	114	49	44	207	114	95	
	Pagie to Khampore	76	53	48	177	76	101	
	Patram to Balughat	17	23	12	52	17	35	
	Balughat to Hitee	225	102	120	449	225	224	
	Balughat to Paissa	27	19	8	54	27	27	
	Total	480	312	254	1,046	480	566	
	Employed by P. W. D. Subordinates.							
GANGAM- PORE.	Itahar road	31	124	44	199	.....	199	
	Potara road	80	641	148	859	.....	860	
	Mujadighi road	10	192	167	367	.....	367	
	Chooramon embankment	2	18	2	22	.....	22	
	Total	125	976	299	1,397	.....	1,397	
BHADORNIA.	Lushkerhat road	21	.....	.....	21	.....	21	
	Chandbari	34	.....	.....	24	.....	24	
	Goribally	26	.....	.....	26	.....	26	
	Gangampampore	27	107	51	165	10	121	
	Darail	165	103	26	294	.....	264	
	Katalant bund	49	8	.....	57	.....	57	
	Total	282	218	57	557	10	547	
LIPERHAT.	Ghoraghati to Sontrapur road	705	181	140	1,026	533	466	
	Ghoraghati to Chalnabopore road	89	91	46	226	44	182	
	Ghoraghati to Kondia	19	43	14	70	4	62	
	Ghoraghati to Govindogunge	27	81	13	91	22	40	
	Bhadoorin to Nawabgunge	227	170	160	467	62	435	
	Bhadoorin to Borokandi	162	69	38	269	149	130	
	Total	1,229	585	361	2,165	824	1,581	
KALI- GUJAR.	Backpore road	5	.....	.....	5	.....	5	
	Chandpore road	5	.....	.....	20	12	17	
	Lakhymangalore tank	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	
	Lukhdanda	6	.....	.....	6	4	.....	
	Rai Chand	7	.....	.....	7	7	.....	
Total	Gangilbar road	54	.....	.....	54	14	40	
	Gangilbar and Balughat road	189	82	20	241	241	.....	
	Fada road	12	.....	.....	12	12	.....	
	Total	1,530	617	371	2,518	1,118	1,408	
Total	Udgao road	25	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	
	Pakura	28	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	
	Kusumshahi	71	.....	.....	71	.....	.....	
	Hemtabad	295	.....	.....	295	.....	.....	

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, JULY 29, 1874. 2359

Name of circle.	Name of each work.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	On piece-work.	On daily wages.	REMARKS.
BHURIND.	Bindoil to Moharajhat road ..	535	124	336	993	325	668	
	Hurriporo to Moharajhat ..	827	513	728	2,068	350	1,738	
	Dinagepore to Purnesh ..	321	111	98	530	209	330	
	Torla to Hurriporo ..	98	56	55	424	88	336	
	Hemtabud to Moharajhat ..	123	134	70	329	125	204	
	Total ..	1,594	1,183	1,367	4,344	1,068	3,276	
	Naspore to Khansama road ..	2,277	625	727	3,629	208	.....	
	Birgunge to Khansama ..	1,458	55	478	1,971	.....	.....	
	" to Pergunge ..	579	59	52	690	.....	.....	
	" to Kishnara ..	605	113	69	776	.....	.....	
	" to Darisapore ..	490	14	84	553	.....	.....	
	Total ..	5,537	866	1,401	7,624	208	.....	
PORESEA.	Road Sapahar to Ghatnagar ..	664	438	451	1,553	727	1,126	
	Basitpore road ..	21	.....	53	74	.....	74	
	Sundia ..	1	.....	30	31	.....	31	
	Sahibpurunge ..	4	3	10	17	.....	17	
	Noogaree ..	31	86	72	159	.....	159	
	Manda ..	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2	
	Ranbunge ..	28	85	.....	113	.....	113	
	Ramduddy ..	7	86	67	150	.....	150	
	Corinullapore ..	4	.....	.....	4	.....	4	
	Daripore ..	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2	
	Cantabares ..	7	48	42	117	.....	117	
	Binnaguree ..	9	30	40	75	.....	75	
	Gopalpurunge ..	5	5	46	56	.....	56	
	Dinagepore ..	14	18	48	80	.....	80	
	Bhurind ..	5	.....	6	11	.....	11	
	Hodlipore ..	10	20	32	62	.....	62	
	Hodlipore ..	2	41	26	69	.....	69	
	Kanchau Ghat ..	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2	
	Total ..	154	398	462	1,014	.....	1,014	
RANBHERI AND THAKURGAON.	Ranessankoil to Nekmurd road ..	31	629	84	744	31	713	
	Ranessankoil to Bhindole ..	10	28	4	42	19	32	
	Ranessankoil to Haripore ..	128	25	5	156	128	28	
	Satughata to Miriungi ..	66	121	35	222	66	156	
	Hariport to Jamoon ..	123	31	21	175	123	52	
	Bedessari to Satughatta ..	27	229	33	289	27	292	
	Satughata to Jamoon ..	97	45	24	166	97	69	
	Heidibare to Lahari ..	51	19	.....	79	51	19	
	Total ..	533	1,125	296	1,864	533	1,331	

DINAGEPORE MAGISTRACY,  
The 13th July 1874.

E. E. LOWIS,  
Offy. Magistrate.

No. 1634, dated Beauleah, the 14th July 1874.

From—W. H. D'OLY, Esq., Collector of Rajshahye,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Dept.

I HAVE the honor to submit herewith my narrative for the fortnight ending the 11th July 1874.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

The supply in the markets is sufficient to meet all demands. Prices have fallen to 13½ and even 15 seers (of 80 tolas) in several parts of the Beauleah and Nattore Sub-divisions; but in parts of the Bhurind, especially in Manda and in parts of Godagaree, they are still as high as they were three weeks ago. Importations of rice continue in large quantities into all parts of the district except Godagaree, from which, in ordinary years, the Bhurind rice is largely exported. I believe that most of the ryots, though they had no rice to export, have kept enough for the year's consumption, as there have been *no* importations, and as the price has fallen at Govindpore Hât, the principal market in Godagaree, to 12 seers. At the same time the poorer ryots have not saved enough, and there are some of these in almost every village who now require assistance. The crops are everywhere in excellent condition, and promise to yield a full return. The river has risen very rapidly, and is considerably higher than it usually is at this time of year. Some little damage has been done where the river water has topped the crops, but the extent affected is so small as to be hardly appreciable. The early aous has actually been cut in some places, and in others is in ear, while the later aous is in many places not more than 9 inches high. The teel and koun crops have been good. In parts of the Bhurind, maize has been cultivated, and is looking well.

The rainfall in Nattore has been 3.20, and in Beauleah 2.39, which may be considered sufficient, and not excessive for agricultural purposes.

Mr. Clay, who has lately taken charge of the Nattore Sub-division, writes as follows:—  
"As my route from Bogra lay through Rungbagha, in Singra thana, where I spent nearly a day, I am able to speak to a certain extent of the condition of that part of the country. It is to look at a poor uncultivated tract, and inhabited by people without any standing or means. There are all the means for relief there, but there seemed no business going on: 617 maunds of rice have been consumed there since the commencement. I saw few

people about. Any that did come were anxious for loans to help them over the coming month, and there were but few cripples."

I was at Nattore lately, and met Mr. Clay there. There was a large number of persons of all descriptions collected at the poor-house applying for relief, but the greater part were certainly not fit objects for charity; their condition was far better than that of the applicants here. The number at all the poor-houses are increasing; and I have seen lately more signs of want than I did when prices were higher. This must be among those who have no money left to buy. When I was at Nattore I met Mr. Vigors and Mr. Luff, who are employed on the Northern Bengal Railway. They explained to me why rice was not more used in paying laborers. At present many of the laborers employed are skilled laborers, carpenters, builders, &c., who get, some of them, 8 annas a day, and who refuse to take rice. The common laborers also will not take rice always. It will be necessary to reduce the rates, and as far as works under me are concerned I have reduced the rates, and have asked the Commissioner to sanction a rule that laborers shall be paid according to the rates prevailing in the markets.

#### B.—RELIEF WORKS.

See statement.

#### C.—TRANSPORT OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

See statement.

#### D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

While at Nattore I endeavoured to obtain accurate information from Mr. Vigors and Mr. Luff as to the amount of rice they had in store for me. The first arrangement was, that they were to reserve for my district 40,000 maunds; but Mr. Vigors told me that, according to urgent indents from Major Lindsay, he had forwarded so much that he had not 40,000 left for me; and after considering the matter the following arrangement was made, and the quantity now fixed on, which includes issues already made, will appear from the following figures:—

Name of storehouse.	Original allot- ment.		Revised allot- ment.	
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Sara	...	...	5,000	*7,000
Burrul	...	...	5,000	5,000
Nattore	...	...	10,000	7,000
Baraloe	...	...	5,000	1,700
Attrai	...	...	5,000	500
Nowgong	...	...	10,000	5,000
			<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	...	40,000		26,200
			<hr/>	<hr/>

#### E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES.

Advanced up to end of previous fortnight—				
In money	...	...	...	Rs. As. P.
In grain	...	...	...	1,28,532 12 0
				3,208 2 0
			Total	1,31,740 14 0
				<hr/>
Advanced during fortnight—				
In money	...	...	...	0 0 0
In grain—1,787 maunds, value	...	...	...	5,372 0 0
			Total	1,37,112 14 0
				<hr/>

#### F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

See statement.

#### G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

Total expenditure as shown in the last narrative	...	3,81,500	5	1
Details of the above—				
Advanced for the conveyance of Government grain	...	1,86,388	14	5
Advanced to Mr. Luff, &c., Northern Bengal State Railway, on his cheques	...	1,59,917	7	2
Advanced for storage of Government grain	...	470	4	6
Grant-in-aid to charitable relief	...	8,926	13	0

\* Of this 2,000 maunds have been sent to the Pubna district.

	Rs.	A. P.
Paid on account of contribution to district relief fund ...	465	0 0
Salary and deputation allowance ...	9,059	12 5
Advanced for purchase of gola materials ...	9,453	0 0
Advanced for relief work ...	1,873	12 0
Expended for relief work ...	3,005	0 0
Advanced for purchase of seed for free distribution ...	600	0 0
Tentage and travelling ...	247	1 8
Contingencies ...	700	12 6
Miscellaneous charges ...	126	2 6
Package ...	176	4 11
Permanent advance ...	100	0 0
<b>Expended during the fortnight—</b>		
Salary and deputation allowance ...	2,341	3 3
Storage of Government grain ...	1,119	8 3
For conveyance of Government grain ...	4,489	0 10
Permanent advance ...	4,000	0 0
Travelling allowance ...	93	0 0
Contingencies ...	44	3 6
Package ...	53	10 7
Miscellaneous charges ...	52	15 2
<b>Total</b>	<b>... 12,193</b>	<b>9 7</b>

*Nattore Sub-division.*

Paid to Mr. J. A. Anderson, Executive Engineer, Northern Bengal State Railway No. 2, Burrall Division, on his cheque	... 5,038	9 9
Paid to Mr. Luff ...	...	.....
Ditto Burrall Division	... 7,000	0 0
<b>Total</b>	<b>... 24,232</b>	<b>3 4</b>
Total expenditure as shown in the last narrative	... 3,81,500	5 1
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>... 4,05,732</b>	<b>8 5</b>

**Dacoity—****RAJSHAHYE.**

Headings 30 and 31, { Month of June 1874 .. ..	.. 2	
Crime Return A.I. { Corresponding month of June 1873 .. ..	.. 0	

**Robbery—**

Headings 32 and 33 of { Month of June 1874 .. ..	.. 0	
Crime Return A.I. { Corresponding month of June 1873 .. ..	.. 0	

**Theft—**

Headings 43 of Crime { Month of June 1874 .. ..	.. 82	
Return A.I., excluding { Corresponding month of June 1873 .. ..	.. 50	

cattle-theft.     "     "     June 1872     "     65

**House-breaking—**

Headings 35, 36, and 42 { Month of June 1874 .. ..	.. 109	
of Crime Return A.I. { Corresponding month of June 1873 .. ..	.. 70	

                        "     "     June 1872     "     65

Total of four cases { Month of June 1874 .. ..	.. 193	
"     "     June 1872     "     131	.. 131	

BEAULEAH,  
The 18th July 1874.

P. C. BAGCHEE,  
Inspector in Charge.

*Statement showing the operations of Charitable Relief in the Rajshahi District during Fortnight ending 12th July 1874.*

Name of Sub-division.	Name of Poor-house.	NUMBER OF PERSONS RELIEVED DAILY.		REMARKS.
		Gratuitously.	Doing light work.	
Sudder Sub-division...	Beauleah ...	651	150	
	Koosadanga ...	6,536	2,701	
	Pannanugger ...	2,022	3,640	
	Tahirope ...	2,542	2,310	
	Burgatchee ...	938	59	
	Nowhatta ...	No returns received.		
	Beetmaria ...	2,289	30	
	Pootea ...	No returns received.		
	Arani ...	442	.....	
	Galimpore ...	209	.....	
South Bhurind Sub- division ...	Sardah ...	166	95	
	Chowbeesnugger ...			
	Raneenugger ...			
	Mehrapore ...			
	Saepara ...	1,481	3,117	
	Tannore ...			
	Dhooroil ...			
	Hattara ...			
	Nattore ...	129	102	
	Singra ...	125	50	
Nattore Sub-division...	Noorullabad ...	10	31	
	Saljore ...	117	18	
	Narupara ...	8	299	
	Bamnigram ...	40	137	
	Dasatina ...	37	54	
	Kusamba ...	22	27	
	Shabai ...	109	128	
	Chandanugger ...	67	81	
	Shonadanga...	22	74	
	Bandaikhara ...	9	20	
North Bhurind Sub- division ...	Baksail ...	53	63	
	Bagmara ...	74	88	
	Haludgathee ...	83	116	
	Thackurpara ...	.....	69	
	Hazeenugger ...	.....	45	
	Paulpara ...	.....	101	
	Tegatchee ...	.....	103	
	Banepore ...	.....	171	
	Kour ...	.....	186	
	Sainpara ...	.....	295	
Mahamedpore ...		.....	40	
Baingathee ...		.....	9	
Koulipara ...		.....	50	
Sajanpalsa ...		.....	6	
Total ...		18,181	14,465	

GODAGAREE. Receipts.—Nil.  
Despatches. \*

Date of despatch.	To whom despatched.	Bags.	Maunds.
11th July 1874 ...	Store-keeper, Chowbeesnugger	34	Mds. Srs. C. 60 37 12

NOWGONG (RAILWAY DEPOT). Receipts.—Nil.  
Despatches.

Date of despatch.	To whom despatched.	Bags.	Maunds.
30th June 1874 ...	...	30	Mds. Srs. C. 59 20 0
1st July " " ...	Not stated in the return ...	30	58 38 0
8th " " ...	...	40	76 9 8

*B.—Statement showing the number of Men, Women, and Children employed on Works in the District of Rajshahi under the Executive Engineer, Rajshahi District, during the week ending Saturday, the 4th July 1874.*

NAME OF WORK.	Length of road, &c.	NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON EACH WORK DAILY.										Remarks showing proportion of men, women, children, and cattle to those working full time, and doing full work for their sex and age.	Rate of rise.	Name.	Distance.																						
		Sunday, 26th June.	Monday, 27th June.	Tuesday, 28th June.	Wednesday, 1st July.	Thursday, 2nd July.	Friday, 3rd July.	Saturday, 4th July.	Total.	Chilidwar.	Wander.	Moor.	Meer.	Chilidwar.	Wander.	Moor.	Meer.																				
Soil tillage of roads, &c.	.....	7	148	35	19	141	21	16	132	22	71	134	16	10	129	10	6	138	11	7	138	10	8	956	115	64	10th Sept.	... Bryah Hatt Berohda...	2 miles.								
10 Bryah road	....	36	215	5	6	206	...	6	236	...	16	236	...	10	210	...	10	355	...	10	355	...	10	1,087	...	17	145	"	... Bryah Hatt Berohda...	2 miles.							
11 Natore road	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...				
12 Road from Natore to Bagmire	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	* 42	34	67	49	68	65	58	30	...	588	417	137	August	... Dighapata...	1 mile.					
2 Dittangore road	...	10	70	86	...	53	58	...	137	72	...	131	101	...	131	101	...	131	101	...	131	101	...	131	101	...	131	101	...	131	101	...	131	101	...		
1 Malidah road	...	8	40	18	...	40	15	...	90	20	...	98	31	...	54	28	...	54	28	...	54	28	...	54	28	...	54	28	...	54	28	...	54	28	...		
5 Golikare road	...	20	20	17	...	24	9	...	34	8	...	45	6	...	27	1	...	37	10	...	35	11	...	398	54	...	398	54	...	398	54	...	398	54	...		
13. Fuchia road	...	22	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...			
Soil tilling, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...				
14. Sajara road, 1st section	...	827	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	434	...	14	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...		
15. Sajara road, 2nd section	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
16. Belder road (Tamura)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Beldih to Gooti Hatt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Provincial tracks	...	9	...	1	5	...	9	5	...	5	5	...	5	5	...	5	14	...	5	91	...	2	25	...	77	...	77	...	77	...	77	...	77	...			
District works	...	...	9	6	8	5	11	...	5	11	...	5	11	...	5	6	...	5	10	...	5	10	...	5	10	...	5	10	...	5	10	...	5	10	...		
Tank at Sajura	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	437	...	897	...	897	...	897	...	897	...	897	...	897	...	897	...	897	...	897	...
Cutting canal at Burdettanee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...
Total number employed	...	840	98	26	907	69	95	947	122	95	1,068	153	18	946	78	14	881	70	14	850	116	13	6,046	733	130	On all works labourers are paid by grain only.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				

BEAULEAH,  
the 7th July 1874.

J. J. O'FLAHERTY,  
*Executive Editor*

No. 712.  
*B—Statement showing the Number of Men, Women, and Children employed on Works in the District of Rajshahye under the Executive Engineer, Rajshahye District, during the week ending Saturday, the 11th July 1874.*

Beauleah,  
The 11th July 1874.

J. O'FLAHERTY,  
*Executive Engineer.*

*Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the Rajshahye District during the Fortnight ending July 1874.*

NAME OF CIRCLE.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Quantity of grain stored exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	CONSUMPTION OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN UP TO DATE.								Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight.
				Mds. Srs.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Total.	
Sudder Sub-division ...	11th July 1874.	19,560 0	19,461 4 0	120 15 9	14,959 16 8	207 0 0	557 17 4	15,844 9 5				
South Bhurind Sub-division ...		13,869 0	13,649 29 0	187 0 0	2,840 20 0	1,751 30 0	11 10 0	4,770 20 0				
North Bhurind Sub-division ...		24,407 5	24,033 11 4	15 8 0	98 5 8	77 11 0	617 38 0	908 22 8				
Nattore Sub-division ...		28,426 35	28,426 35 0	548 26 8½	2,563 37 0	304 20 0	182 32 14	3,599 36 6½				
Total ...		86,200 0	85,570 39 4	871 10 1½	20,461 39 0	2,320 21 0	1,909 18 2	25,023 8 5½				
												11,900 mds.

No. 756F, dated Maldah, the 18th July 1874.

From—F. WYER, Esq., Offg. Magistrate-Collector of Maldah,  
To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Dept.

I HAVE the honor to forward my narrative for the fortnight ending the 10th instant.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

During the past fortnight there has been seasonable rain throughout the whole of the district. Some of the bhadoi crop has been submerged owing to the rise of the Mohanunda and Pâgla rivers, and some of the indigo on the deorâhs has been destroyed; but the loss of a few beeghas of bhadoi along the banks of the rivers is not of any consequence in comparison with the benefit derived by the greater part of the crop from the copious rainfall. Low grounds are sown every year on the mere chance of reaping the bhadoi crop, which, on the whole, still promises to be a bumper one. If indeed there is an inundation, a good deal of it will be lost, but I hope that the greater part of it will be safely reaped and housed before there is any further rise in the river. In some parts the ryots have already begun to cut the early bhadoi, and in several places it is well forward and coming into ear. The cultivation of the hymanti crop is going on actively. In Nowabgunge the circle officer reports that this year a greater area than usual has been sown in the Borind with this crop: so far the prospects of this important crop are good throughout the district. At head-quarters there has been a plentiful supply of rice, which has been brought up the Mohanunda by boat chiefly from Dacca: 3,869 maunds of rice and 4,040 maunds of paddy were imported during the fortnight; so that common rice is now selling at head-quarters at 13½ seers for the rupee, and in no place is it less than 11 seers for the rupee. Sales of Government rice, however, have increased in Chanchal to 2,244 maunds for the fortnight.

The following figures give the latest prices of paddy and common rice in the chief markets in the district, and the quantity of grain imported to English Bazar and Maldah during the past fortnight:—

	Paddy : number of seers per rupee (80 tolahs.)	Common rice : number of seers per rupee (80 tolahs.)
English Bazar ...	...	0 13½
Old Maldah ...	...	0 13
Gazole ...	...	not received.
Nowabgunge ...	...	22 13
Rohunpore ...	...	0 11
Chanchal, Toolsigunge, Samsi, and Abadpore ...	16 to 17	10 to 11
Kaliachuck ...	...	0 0
Sheebgunge ...	...	17 11½

Imports.				Rice.	Paddy.
From Dacca	...	...	...	3,470	3,440
" Sylhet	...	...	...	0	250
" Comillah	...	...	...	230	0
" Fureedpore	...	...	...	30	0
" Gazeeapore	...	...	...	0	275
" Robunpore	...	...	...	59	75
" Nowabgunge	...	...	...	80	0
Total	...	...	...	3,869	4,040

The number of inches of rain recorded during the fortnight was, at—

Head-quarters	...	...	...	...	...	6.90
Chanchal	...	...	...	...	...	11.78

There were a few cases of cholera and small-pox, but the health of the people is on the whole good.

#### B.—RELIEF WORKS.

There has been a further falling off in the number of persons employed on relief works. The daily number working under the Department of Public Works has decreased from 1,640 to 1,220, and under the circle officers from 2,796 to 2,240, showing a total falling off of 980 persons. This decrease is owing to the people getting work in weeding and other agricultural employment. The following table shows the number of persons employed in each circle and under the Public Works Department:—

NAMES OF SUB-DIVISIONS.	Number of Public Works Department laborers.			Number of laborers under Circle Officers.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	
SUDDER SUB-DIVISION	Sudder circle ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,444
	Gazole .....	3,730	1,821	747	.....	.....	728
	Maldah .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,506
	Sheebungee .....	3,040	1,086	169	238	85	323
	Gomastapore .....	2,272	1,179	542	.....	.....	6,530
CHANCHAL SUB-DIVISION.	Nowabgunge .....	1,322	881	215	4,264	528	193
	Chanchal .....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,132
Total number of laborers under Department Public Works ...		...	...	Men ... 10,441	Women ... 4,967	Children ... 1,671	17,079
Total number of laborers under Sudder sub-division circle officers ...		...	...	...	...	21,515	
Total number of laborers under Chanchal circle officer ...		...	...	...	...	6,132	27,647
Grand Total ...		...	...	...	...	44,726	
Daily average number of laborers employed in the Sudder sub-division—							
Under Department Public Works ...		...	...	...	...	1,219	
,, circle officers ...		...	...	...	...	1,536	2,755
Daily average number of laborers employed in the Chanchal sub-division—							
Under Department Public Works ...		...	...	...	...	1	
,, circle officers ...		...	...	...	...	438	439
Daily average of the whole district ...							
Amount disbursed in wages by the Department Public Works during the fortnight was—		...	...	...	...	3,194	
In cash.		In grain tokens.			In grain.		
Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
*83 7 8		425 0 0	425 0 0	1,593 12 2	1,593 12 2		

\* NOTE.—Cash was paid previous to the receipt of the order for all payments to be made in grain.

## C.—TRANSPORT OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

During the last fortnight Mr. Livesey sent on to Purneah the 9,000 odd hundred maunds of its grain which had not been previously despatched : besides this he sent on 10,483 maunds to Dengra from the Dinagepore reserve—total 19,843 maunds ; and thus there is now no rice left in Maldah in the reserve golas.

## D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

The following figures show the quantity of grain sent from the district from the Maldah stores :—

	Mds.
To Godagaree for Moorshedabad	... ... 10,000
„ Rajmehal for Sonthal Pergunnahs	... ... 1,400
„ Dengra ghât for Purneah from English Bazar	... ... 4,805
„ Ditto ditto Chanchal	... ... 5,300
Total	... 21,505

5,000 maunds are loaded in boats and will start to-morrow for Purneah, and the remainder will go in a few days. 3,825 maunds were sent out to the several centres during the fortnight. The following figures will show the quantities sent to each centre :—

From English Bazar—	Amount of rice sent.		
	Mds.	Srs.	
To English Bazar, P. W. moodies	...	...	42 16
„ District relief officer for loan to ryots	...	...	430 39
„ Charitable relief centre, English Bazar	...	...	114 17
„ Kalliachuck	...	...	280 38
„ Bulbulchandi	...	...	1,143 34
„ Gomalti	...	...	196 19
„ Gomastapore	...	...	486 27
„ Arrapore	...	...	98 8
„ P. W. moodie	...	...	133 26
„ Baboo Hemchunder Kerr for loan to ryots	...	...	9 0
„ Maldah charitable centre	...	...	131 5
„ Bulbulchandi	...	...	757 25

## E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES.

No advances of money have been made during the fortnight, either for purchase of grain or for land improvement.

4,949 maunds were advanced to ryots, making the total quantity thus advanced 14,260 maunds 26 seers.

## F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

During the past fortnight the daily average number of people charitably relieved was 12,079, thus showing a slight falling off of 65 a day. I closed three of the four centres at head-quarters at the beginning of the fortnight, since it seemed to me that one centre was quite sufficient for the town of English Bazar. One of the circle officers, Baboo Okhoyconmar Bose, having been transferred to Rajshahye, I made over the charge of his circle to Baboo Hemchunder Kerr, who will be very well able to manage it. The greatest number relieved was in the sunder circle, where the number for the whole fortnight was 42,868, showing an increase of 306 a day on the previous fortnight.

This increase is not, I think, real, since some of the returns for the subsidiary centres were not included in the last fortnightly statement. Among those relieved, 9,355, i.e., 668 a day, were employed on light work.

The following tables will show the total number gratuitously relieved, and the number relieved by light work:—

Name of Circle.	Number of people relieved.	Rice distribution.	REMARKS.
	Mds. Srs. Ch.		
Maldah	35,482	536 31 14	
Gazole	4,620	65 15 0	
Sudder	42,868	411 30 11	
Sheebgunge	1,799	72 16 0	
Nowabgunge	27,762	475 35 1	
Gomastapore	18,416*	318 36 51	* Includes 35 orphans relieved daily.
Chanchal	38,169	683 34 10	
Total	160,116		

Daily average number of people relieved was 12,079, against 12,730 during the preceding fortnight.

*Number of people relieved by light work.*

Sudder sub-division—	
Maldah circle	... ... 2,307
Gazole „	... ... Not given separately.
Gomastapore „	... ... 243
Sudder „	... ... 2,072
Sheebgunge „	... ... 465
Nowabgunge „	... ... 3,082
Chanchal sub-division—	
Chanchal circle	... ... 2,481

**G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.**

Total expenditure from district treasury as shown in the	Rs.	As.	P.
last fortnightly narrative	...	...	3,53,988 2 8

*Details of the above total, viz.:—*

Ordinary district roads and relief works	... ... 1,09,069 1 0
Advances for purchase of grain	... ... 40,000 0 0
Advances for land improvements	... ... 17,800 0 0
Advances for helping ryots	... ... 1,650 0 0
Miscellaneous expenditure	... ... 1,85,469 1 8
Total	... 3,53,988 2 8

*Financial Results of the Fortnight under report.*

Salaries, establishments, and office contingencies	... 4,942 11 11
Storage	... 126 1 11
Transport of Government grain	... 3,000 0 0
Miscellaneous	... 87 14 3
Placed at the credit of the Department Public Works	... 4,000 0 0
Establishment	... 44 0 0
Total	... 12,200 12 1
(a) Final payments made	... 12,200 12 1
(b) Advances repayable	... 0 0 0
Total	... 12,200 12 1

*Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the Maldah District.*

NAMES OF CIRCLES.	Dates for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.						Estimated grain receipts of the ensuing fortnight.	Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight.
				Mds.	Mds.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.		
Maldah ...	10th July 1874 ...	25,000	39,610	618 10 10	975 3 13	261 20 0	.....	.....	1,854 54 7	Nil.	.....
Gazole* ...	10th " " "	10,000	9,995	2,484 38 8	558 38 8	3,789 20 0	.....	.....	6,833 17 0	.....	.....
Sudder ...	10th " " "	25,000	35,607	967 12 94	1,309 16 10	624 13 8	.....	.....	2,901 3 114	.....	.....
Sheebgunge ...	10th " " "	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,622 37 6	.....	.....
Nowabgunge ...	3rd " " "	5,000	9,750	804 25 1	2,246 33 12	2,665 38 0	2,428 10 14	8,277 27 11	.....	Nil.	14,000 mounds.
Gomastapore ...	10th " " "	5,000	2,125	3,037 3 3	1,669 15 74	406 20 0	.....	.....	6,012 36 104	.....	.....
Chanchal ...	3rd " " "	30,000	25,610	9,586 0 0	3,198 0 0	6,232 0 0	354 0 0	19,370 0 0	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	.....	18,398 9 154	10,059 26 25	13,979 31 8	2,812 10 14	40,872 35 8	.....	.....	.....	.....

\* Payments in kind to laborers are shown in the 5th column for the other circles.

*Statement showing the progress of Charitable Relief in the Maldah District.*

Number of committees and sub-committees as yet appointed—

District committee	...	...	...	...	1
Sub-divisional committees	...	...	...	...	7
Relief centres	...	...	...	...	92
Number of special relief circles opened and manned by special officers	...	...	...	...	7
Number of relief circles opened and managed by planters and zemindars and others residents	...	...	...	Nil	.....
Number of work-houses or centres for the distribution of food and gratuitous relief	...	...	...	...	92
Number of men, women, and children in receipt of gratuitous relief in any shape through the charitable relief organization daily	...	12,079	.....	.....	.....

*Comparative Statement showing the number of true cases of Dacoity and Robbery, &c., for the month of June 1874, District Maldah.*

I.—Number of cases reported, excluding cases declared by the Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.\*

**THEFT—**

Heading 43 of crime	Month of June 1872	...	34a
return A.I., excluding	Corresponding month of June 1873	...	25b
cattle-theft	Ditto ditto 1874	...	37c

**DAICOITY—**

Heading 35 of crime	Month of June 1872	...	9
return A.I.	Corresponding month of June 1873	...	23
...	Ditto ditto 1874	...	43

\* There is a large increase under 35.

F. WYRE,  
Offy. Magistrate-Collector.

a—Grain-thefts, one in 1872.

b—Ditto, ditto 1873.

c—Ditto, two in 1874.

L.—Number of cases reported,  
excluding cases declared  
by the Magistrate to  
be false and never  
to have occurred.

## ROBBERY—

Heading 36 of crime	Month of June 1872	... 0
return A.I. ...	Corresponding month of June 1873	... 0
	Ditto ditto 1874	... 0

## THEFT—

Heading 42 of crime	Month of June 1872	... 6
return A.I. ...	Corresponding month of June 1873	... 8
	Ditto ditto 1874	... 4

Total of all three crimes	Month of June 1872	... 9
	Corresponding month of June 1873	... 23
	Ditto ditto 1874	... 43
Grand Total ...	Month of June 1872	... 43
	Corresponding month of June 1873	... 48
	Ditto ditto 1874	... 80

MALDAH,  
The 3rd July 1874.

J. MASTERS,  
District Superintendent of Police.

No. 1196, dated Pubna, the 13th July 1874.

Memo. by—W. V. G. TAYLOR, Esq., Magistrate of Pubna.

SUBMITTED to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department, for information.

*Fortnightly Narrative ending the 11th July 1874.*

## A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

THE state of the country continues to improve. The aous is being cut and is very promising, though some has been lost on the very low lands by the somewhat sudden rise of rivers. The health of the district is good. The following are the prices at—

Pubna	... 17 seers.	Bera	... 20 seers.
Arankola	... 17 "	Nazirgunge	... 16 "
Sujanagar	... 18 "	Mathura	... 20 "
Chatmore	... 16 "	Maldah	... 16 "
Handial	... 16 "	Fureedpore	... 16 "
Dulai	... 18 "	Ataikula	... 17 "

## B.—RELIEF WORKS.

Relief works are still going on slowly at the following roads:—

Maligacha, Chatmore, Fureedpore, Ataikula, Dulai, Maldah, and Sujanagar roads.

The coolies are dissatisfied at being paid in kind, and many have left the works. The works will have shortly to be stopped altogether, and orders have already been passed for turfing and otherwise securing the portions completed. The numbers on the works are given below:—

Maligacha	... 157	Chatmore	... 158
Sujanagar	... 142	Fureedpore	... 27
Ataikula	... 43	Maldah	... 45
Dulai	... 150		

## D.—STORAGE OF GRAIN.

No grain has been stored during the fortnight.

## E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

The following advance has been made in grain:—

Baboo Bejoy Gobind Chowdhry, zemindar of Tantiband ... 121½ maunds.

## F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

There was a clerical error in last fortnightly report with regard to the number receiving gratuitous relief; it should have been 4,337 and not 337. The numbers now on our list cannot be given, as all the sub-committees have failed to send in their returns in time. I hope, however, to show a considerable decrease in the next report.

## G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

Out of Rs. 7,428 promised, Rs. 6,595 have been realized up to date, and measures are being taken to realize the remaining subscription shortly.

Expenditure as detailed below:—	Rs.	A.	P.
Paid in advance to the gola-keeper for transport of rice to the several places in the interior... . . . .	100	0	0
Contingent expenses in laying out the Fureedpore road . . . . .	51	9	0
Remitted to the sub-divisional officer, Goalundo, amount advanced by him to the canoongoe for sending 3,000 maunds of rice to the sub-committees . . . . .	200	0	0
Total . . . . .	351	9	0
	<hr/>		
	Mds. S. C.		
Expended in the Sudder sub-committee in gratuitous relief . . . . .	95	0	0
Paid to Maligacha road coolies . . . . .	111	2	4
Sent to Chatmore sub-committee . . . . .	200	0	0
Sent to Fureedpore. . . . .	200	0	0
Sent to Ataikula . . . . .	20	0	0
Total . . . . .	626	2	4

*Twelfth Fortnightly Narrative of Scarcity and Relief, Serajgunge Sub-division, from 25th June to 8th July 1874.*

## A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

DURING the last few days the Jamoona has risen rapidly, flooding its banks. It is to-day according to a register kept by a gentleman residing here, exactly 5 feet 6 inches higher than it was on the 9th July 1873. Most of the churs along the banks of the Jamoona and the Oorasagur, which constitute a considerable part of the arable lands of the sub-division, have been completely swamped. The ryots have saved a part of the grain by cutting it before it was ripe, and the rest has been lost.

The flood will do good to the aous on high lands, and facilitate communication by boat. It will also fertilize the soil for the amun crop, which grows with the rising waters, but the loss it has occasioned will be severely felt.

Prices have slightly fallen during the fortnight, as will be seen from the following figures:—

	Number of seers sold per rupee last fortnight.	Seers.	Number of seers per rupee this fortnight.	Seers.
Serajgunge . . . . .	13	13½	12½	
Shazadpore . . . . .	12		12½	
Ullapara . . . . .	15		13½	
Raigunge . . . . .	11	12		
Taras . . . . .	9	11½		

It will be noticed that the prices have been equalised as the rivers rose. The difference between the rates at Taras and Ullapara is still great (2½ seers), but it was much greater (6 seers).

The ryots and agricultural laborers are now relieved from severe pressure, except in a small tract near Taras, where amun only is grown. The women who husk rice, the most numerous of the classes on our hands at the relief stations, may soon get their usual form of employment. The weavers seem to be becoming more needy, and I have had to issue relief tickets to many of them even in the thanas not classified as distressed.

A woman was found lying in the field on the 7th instant. She was not known to the villagers, and was carried to me. She was unable to give a proper account of herself. I sent her to the dispensary, and the Assistant Surgeon to-day reports that she is suffering from the effects of starvation, but is somewhat improved. I presume she was some wanderer. Two women, deserted by their husbands, have been found starving in the fields during previous fortnights, as was reported at the time.

The rainfall during the fortnight has been 3·39 inches. The jute crop is being cut; it is good beyond the average.

## B.—RELIEF WORKS.

The relief works at Shazadpore and Challah were completed and closed during the month. The latter has done much good by opening out the mouth of a navigable river at the trifling cost of 100 maunds of rice and Rs. 56-6. It was carried out almost entirely by distressed weavers. Only 469 coolies are now working, of whom 308 are employed in the aman country on road work.

## C.—TRANSPORT OF FOOD.

There were no transactions under this heading during the fortnight.

## D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

The stock of grain in our hands is shown in the following statement:—

Name of Station.	Date.	Quantity in hand.	REMARKS.
		Mds. S. C.	
Serajunge	.. .. 8th July 1874	7,213 28 10	
Ullapara	.. .. 26th June , ,	1,300 29 4	
Raigunge	.. .. 26th , ,	4,147 3 9	
Taras	.. .. 7th July , ,	1,602 3 7	
	Total ..	14,263 24 14	

This stock is sufficient for the next two months, and may perhaps carry us on to the end of the famine, as our issues will soon be curtailed.

The following statement shows the transaction during the fortnight up to the latest day for which I have the returns in the matter of the issue of grain.

*Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the District of Purnia for the fortnight ending 24th June 1874.—Dated Serajunge, the 9th July 1874.*

1. Name of Circle—Serajunge.															
2. Date for which figures are given—from 11th to 24th June 1874.															
3. Total allotment of Government grain	..	6,294 35 0													
4. Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts	..	6,294 35 0													
5. Total quantity of grain consumed up to date	<table> <tr> <td>5. By sale to public or laborers</td> <td>..</td> <td>35 31 11</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6. By gratuitous distribution in any shape</td> <td>..</td> <td>1,525 31 2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7. By advances to ryots and zemindars</td> <td>..</td> <td>995 29 4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8. By payments in kind to laborers</td> <td>..</td> <td>353 10 8</td> </tr> </table>	5. By sale to public or laborers	..	35 31 11	6. By gratuitous distribution in any shape	..	1,525 31 2	7. By advances to ryots and zemindars	..	995 29 4	8. By payments in kind to laborers	..	353 10 8		
5. By sale to public or laborers	..	35 31 11													
6. By gratuitous distribution in any shape	..	1,525 31 2													
7. By advances to ryots and zemindars	..	995 29 4													
8. By payments in kind to laborers	..	353 10 8													
	Total ..	2,910 20 9													
9. Estimated grain receipts of the ensuing fortnight	..	..													
10. Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight	..	2,000 0 0													

**REMARKS**—Most of the rice specified in column 7 was advanced to zemindars, the rest to khas ryots.

It is to be regretted that the reports from Raigunge and Ullapara are in arrear, and that these figures are therefore for a period now gone by.

## E.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

My latest report brought the information as to Raigunge circle up to the 17th. There were then 6,148 persons receiving charitable relief at that station on the ticket or village system of bi-monthly dates of grain after a house-to-house investigation. I have now before me a report dated 7th July, which shows that the total number now receiving relief there is 3,120. Thus we have been able to withdraw about half the tickets during the fortnight.

The tickets are classified as follows:—

	Industrial.
Cotton-spinners	.. .. .. .. 254
Jute-twisters	.. .. .. .. 42
Weaving	.. .. .. .. 75
Other industries	.. .. .. .. 14

<i>Loans to respectable People (Class D).</i>					
Adults	...	...	...	...	63
Children	...	...	...	...	12
<i>Gratuitous.</i>					
Adults	...	...	...	...	920
Children	...	...	...	...	1,778

The returns for Ulupara only enable to carry new information from the 10th to the 25th June. On the former date, as reported in my last narrative, 6,950 persons were receiving relief. On the 25th June there were 6,510 persons on the lists classified as follows:—

<i>Industrial.</i>					
Cotton-spinners	...	...	...	...	1,329
Jute-twisters	...	...	...	...	898
Weavers	...	...	...	...	1
<i>Gratuitous.</i>					
Adults	...	...	...	...	908
* Children	...	...	...	...	3,564

The daily average of persons receiving relief in our unnochtras for the distribution of cooked food was 646. This makes the sum total of those to whom charitable relief was given 10,276.

It has been remarked that the proportion of those who receive charitable relief in Serajunge is large when compared with those classified under the same heading in other districts. But, on the other hand, we have as yet made no advances to cultivators, except on khas mehals, thus avoiding a measure which has been largely resorted to elsewhere. And if the assistance we have given to the people has been large, it certainly has not been indiscriminate. A careful system of house-to-house visitation has been organized and carried out, whereby those who really required help have been distinguished from those who possessed some resources of their own.

#### F.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES.

The advances to zemindars are now made at the rate of 12 seers of cleaned rice and 14 seers Burmah rice for the rupee. These being above those of the marked, we have only advanced 122 maunds during the fortnight.

#### Financial Results of the Fortnight.

The total expenditure up to date has been as follows:—

	Rs. A. P.
Advances to zemindars under Circular No. 80, dated 17th November 1873	49,677 0 0
Purchase of grain and other forms of charitable relief	68,691 0 0
Roads	4,576 3 9
Total	1,22,944 3 9

It is to be remembered that in Serajunge all the rice hitherto used has been locally purchased, the Government supplies not being equal to our present stocks in hand. In order to reduce disbursement, the committee have abolished the dole of dal hitherto given with the rice in relief on the ticket system. Our only payments will now be for transport, and for the purchase of cotton and jute. During the fortnight the following payments have been made:—

	Rs. A. P.
Transport expenses	624 7 7
Paid to Ryeganj Circle Superintendent for cotton and jute purchase, and other disbursements for his permanent advance	493 5 1
Purchase of dal	185 0 3
Expenditure on road tracks before receipt of Government orders prohibiting payment in coin on the 7th day	100 5 0
Purchase of scales and weights	5 8 6
Total	1,408 10 5

P. NOLAN, *Joint-Magistrate.*

#### Remarks by Magistrate.

It is satisfactory to observe that the prices have everywhere fallen with the rise of the rivers, and that even at Taras there has been considerable improvement in this respect. The damage to the aous crop I was prepared for. Seed has this year been sown in every available spot, even though so low that, except in the case of an extraordinary late rise of rivers and want of rain, there was little hope of realising a crop. I have noticed that invariably, when the rainfall is sufficient and rise of rivers not too slow, though the aous is destroyed in the lowest lands, a better harvest is on the whole obtained. The number receiving gratuitous relief have been much decreased.

PUNA,  
The 13th July 1874.

W. V. G. TAYLER,  
*Magistrate.*

No. 1847—S.R., dated Berhampore, the 20th July 1874.

From—E. W. MOLONY, Esq., Commissioner of the Rajshahye Division,  
To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Dept.

I HAVE the honor to submit the usual fortnightly narrative for the period ending the 18th of July.

2. As regards the state of the country, future prospects continue generally very good; but there has been very considerable loss along the banks of the river Padma, and I understand that much paddy, which had not come into ear, has been submerged in the Moorschedabad district. This must have been also the case in Rajshahye and Pubna. The river has risen a month earlier than last year, and doubtless some lands which were dangerously low have been cultivated, which in ordinary years would have been left fallow. The early season, and the desire to secure a grain crop on all available land, must have led to this.

3. This partial loss, though much to be regretted, should not affect the general outturn of the early crop materially, and the parts affected are those which gave a good rubber crop. The rainfall during the last week has been somewhat deficient in Moorschedabad. Some apprehensions were felt towards the middle of the week, which were relieved by a fall of rain which has been general in the western part of the district. Since then, however, the weather seems to have cleared up. It is very important now that we should have a rainfall so distributed as to keep the fields lately planted with seedlings continually moist.

4. The effect of the early crop has been apparent in Serajungo and parts of Pubna. In other parts the time has hardly come for any material relief to be derived from it.

5. The numbers on relief works have decreased and show a tendency to do so further. This is not to be regretted at this season. The Magistrate of Rajshahye has represented that rates, in accordance with the fluctuation of the markets, should be allowed. I have informed him that he is at liberty to fix fair rates from time to time as the markets fall, but that he must be careful to have a uniform rate for the whole district, so that there may be no confusion in the accounts. I do not think that agriculturists are at all likely to be attracted by our rates for labor at this season.

6. The supplies at all markets seem to be fairly abundant, and rates easy beyond what was expected. In Rajshahye, the only district in which sales have taken place, the demand has been very limited; and the supply of Government rice, though reduced by some 15,000 maunds by transfer of railway store to Pubna and to stations further north on the line, seems quite sufficient.

7. The Pubna returns are very imperfect; but I am of opinion that they should not require more than their balance of Government rice and locally purchased grain. I have forbidden the Collector to make any further indents on Calcutta, and have told him he must get anything he requires from Serajungo, which in its turn, if necessary, can indent upon the Chundunbasa reserve in the Bogra district.

8. A good deal of the Maldah surplus, and the whole of the Dinagepore reserve at Maldah, has been supplied to Purneah. Moorschedabad and the Sonthal Pergunnahs have also taken a portion of Maldah surplus. Some redistribution of stock has been necessary in Rajshahye. The consumption of the Sudder sub-division in gratuitous relief being so much heavier than that of the others, I trust that, with the exception of a small batch for Moorschedabad, this division will not have to indent further for grain on Calcutta.

9. The numbers on charitable relief are very materially increasing except in Pubna, where the effect of the early crops of millet and rice has been felt. This was to have been expected from the long continuance of high prices. The attention of the district officers will be drawn to the necessity of taking advantage of any favorable change in the condition of particular tracts to circumscribe this method of relief as far as possible. I gather from the district narratives that a fair proportion of those entered under this head are obliged to give some light work, and I believe that the most effectual way of gradually closing the centres will be by the more rigid enforcement of a labor test.

No. 1549, dated Dinagepore, the 20th July 1874.

From—W. LEF. ROBINSON, Esq., Relief Commissioner of the Rajshahye Division,  
To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Dept.

I HAVE the honor to submit the narrative for the fortnight ending 18th July.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

2. This, I think, shows a decided improvement everywhere, which it is to be hoped will not only continue but increase also, as there is still room for improvement over a very wide area. I have myself during the last week been down to Hillee to meet the Magistrate of Bogra and the circle officer of Panchbibi, and I also saw the circle officer of Foolbaree in Dinagepore, and I had considerable opportunities of seeing how the crops were getting on. In most places they are very fair indeed; as far as the bhadoi rice is concerned, a bit every here and there has gone bad, but, on the whole, the crop generally promises to be a good one, and there can be no question that more land than usual has been laid down in bhadoi this year. All now depends on the weather for the next six weeks, as far as the bhadoi crop is concerned. If it remains favorable, the harvest will be a good one, but continuous heavy rain, or continuous bright sun-shining days and bright nights will be about equally damaging and will very speedily

reduce the outturn to an eight-anna crop. The last five days have been something quite out of the common, in the shape of bright sunshine all day and not a breath of air stirring day or night, to-day seems to hold out some hope of a change for the better. The rivers have all gone down again in consequence of the cessation of heavy rain. The Poornabhabha, in front of my house, must be fully 6 feet lower than it was a week ago; and though other streams do not vary so quickly, my return journey from Hillee showed me that they were all rapidly falling. With regard to the winter rice, which is, after all, the important thing, the weather has been very good so far for the ploughings, but only a very small beginning has as yet been made in transplanting, as, in fact, the time has not yet come to transplant; except in certain places the bulk of the transplantation will not be put in hand till next month, and will not be completed before the first week or so of September. It is impossible, therefore, to do anything but speculate as to what may be the result, and as that all depends upon the weather it does not appear to be much use speculating. There is, however, plenty of seedling plant all ready for transplantation as the time comes, and generally all looking strong and healthy. The people generally appear to be in fair condition and in good heart as to future prospects.

3. In Bogra and Maldah and in parts of Rungpore, at any rate, prices have fallen considerably, owing partly to their comparative easy access by water. In Dinagepore also there is a slight fall in prices, but in Dinagepore itself my own servants were buying rice for themselves last week at 9 seers the rupee of 96 tolas, and in Thakorgaon the price of rice is 7 seers a rupee of 80 tolas weight, which is a clear proof to my mind of how very near we have been, and still are, to the narrow line which separates scarcity and distress from actual famine.

#### B.—RELIEF WORKS.

4. These are being shut up everywhere as fast as possible, but where work can be done, and where it is wanted either to finish uncompleted bits and doing petty repairs, or where the people really require it, some are still kept open, as it is better that people should have something to do than that they should sink into a state of absolute dependence on charity.

#### C.—TRANSPORT OF GRAIN.

5. This may be considered as over everywhere, all that is now being done is shifting supplies in the different districts either from reserve to subsidiary golas, or from one place where there is more rice than is wanted to another where the demand is greater and stocks run short; this is generally an easy matter. The only place in which anything like difficulty occurs is in Thakorgaon the extreme north of Dinagepore. It was confidently expected that that part of the country was safe; I went up all the western side of it myself in December and found good crops everywhere, and the same was the case on the eastern side, and, therefore, though our golas were pushed forward up to the extreme limit of where the crops had failed, I did not deem it necessary to push them beyond.

6. It now appears, however, that the people, tempted by the high prices to be obtained during the last few months, have sold all the grain they could, and certainly more than they could afford to part with prudently, and the result is that they are hard up, and we are obliged to supply their wants from the reserves about Raneesunkol and other places. The height of the rivers for a few days caused some little difficulty in transport, but Mr. Scanlan, the circle officer at Thakorgaon, is an energetic man and was equal to the emergency; and Mr. Lowis, who has just returned from a visit to Thakorgaon, tells me that since the rivers have gone down the difficulty has abated, and he thinks that Mr. Scanlan will be able to meet all the demands upon him.

7. The steamer *Flame* has been sent down from Maldah to Neetpore with 800 maunds coal for a trial trip on the Poornabhabha. I have directed her to try if she can get up as far as Kordoho, which is where the channel of the river debouches into the low bheel country around Neetpore. If she can do so, she is to bring up grain from Neetpore to Kordoho, where it will be put into country boats and brought up northwards wherever wanted. The low bheel country there extending for 10 or 12 miles is very bad for country boats, as there is, of course, no towing path, and they have to trust to a wind to bring them over. They wont submit to being towed by a steamer, because it is likely to pull their boats to pieces, and therefore the better plan will be to load them up where they can get a tow path when the wind fails them. Should the *Flame* not be able to get up to Kordoho, I have directed her to go to Godagaree and bring on the reserve there to Neetpore, which we know she can do, and we shall bring it on by country boats as heretofore. I am in communication with Mr. Molony on this subject and also with Magistrate, Maldah, as to supply of coals.

8. I have also requested the Magistrate of Dinagepore to push supplies of grain further up the Atrai towards Khansamah and Beergunge from Patiram and Patnitola; and to make good those golas from the reserve at Patnitola: I am in correspondence on this subject also.

#### D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

9. There is not much to be said upon this subject except that in most places the golas are being emptied quicker than they were filled. The supply of Government grain is so far sufficient everywhere. In Rungpore, out of the three lakhs allotted, there is one left, and it is being disposed of at the rate of about 25,000 a week; but the next fortnight will probably show a falling off in the sales, as more of the early crop will be in the market. The Magistrate

anticipates that he will expend the whole of it except, perhaps, a small quantity in Gobindgunge; I have, however, no anxiety in the slightest, because there is the Cooch Behar supply at Kallyunge, and also some of the Bogra allotment easily available if required; the Magistrate, however, does not think that he will have to draw upon either.

10. In Dinagepore, very nearly, if not quite, seven lakhs have been expended, and the demand still continues, especially in the north, as I have already explained; but by shifting the stores from one gola to another and bringing in the reserves still left at Godagaree and Sahabunge, the Magistrate confidently expects to meet all demands, and I think myself that he will be able to do so, always provided that nothing happens to the bhadoi crop. About Maldah there is no cause for anxiety that I can see, and in Bogra there will probably be a surplus, I think; but as that forms the subject of a separate report now under preparation, I need not go into details of it here.

#### E.—ADVANCES.

These have been made to a very large extent to ryots and others in grain, and have undoubtedly been of the greatest assistance to them in enabling them to get on with their cultivation.

#### F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

As relief works are abandoned the number of people coming on charitable relief has naturally increased, but as the country gradually improves, I hope to see the number of people supported in this way diminish very rapidly, and already this is becoming the case in part of Rungpore and Bogra, where the bhadoi crop is much earlier than it is in Dinagepore. The details being given in the district officers' narratives, there is no necessity for my repeating them.

#### G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

These are also given by the district officers.

No. 176—S.R., dated Burdwan, the 18th July 1874.

From—C. T. BUCKLAND, Esq., Commissioner of the Burdwan Division,  
To—The Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit, for the information of Government, the fortnightly narratives in original, which have been received from the district officers, for the fortnight ending 13th July.

2. Owing to my absence from head-quarters, inspecting a part of Burdwan to which there was no certainty of postal communication, there has been so much delay in forwarding these narratives that I shall offer no remarks on them, especially as the Lieutenant-Governor, in passing through the Burdwan Division, has disposed of the most important questions connected with the districts of Bankoora and Beerbhoom; and a special report will be submitted on the district of Burdwan as soon as I receive the official reports of the Collector and Civil Surgeon who met me at Cutwa, and proceeded to Culna.

No. 669, dated Bankoora, the 13th July 1874.

From—W. R. LARMINIE, Esq., Offg. Collector of Bankoora,  
To—The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

I HAVE the honor to submit my report for the fortnight ending 13th July 1874.

#### A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

2. There has been little alteration in prices since the date of my last report: coarse rice is a little dearer at head-quarters. In some villages rice is procurable with difficulty, but the actual and prospective import of Government grain has somewhat eased the market. Prices are given below:—

	Rice, best sort. Sr. Ch.	Rice, common. Sr. Ch.	Wheat. Sr. Ch.	Barley. Sr. Ch.	Gram. Sr. Ch.
Bankoora	...     ...	10 10	{ 12 8 coarse 14 0 }	12 12	21 0     13 12
Bishenpore	...     ...	12 8	14 8	12 8	24 0     14 0
Chatna	...     ...	12 8	13 0	13 8	17 8     13 8
Ondah	...     ...	11 0	13 0	13 0	22 0     14 0
Gungajulghatty	...     ...	11 0	12 0	13 0	17 0     14 0
Burjorah	...     ...	11 0	12 0	14 8	.....     13 0

3. There has been a deficiency in the rainfall during the last fortnight, and although the partial showers which have fallen throughout the district have prevented any injury being done to the growing crops, cultivation has been much impeded, and in some places

altogether stopped. This want of rain has injuriously affected the people in several ways. The working classes are thrown out of employ, the mahajuns stay their hands, and delay in transplanting is to a certain extent detrimental to the crop. If, however, heavy rain falls within the next week, no serious damage will be done.

4. Distress is increasing daily ; that amongst the middle and higher classes cannot be expected to abate for several months, and the infirm poor must also remain on our hands for some considerable time. Favorable weather will, I hope, relieve us of all anxiety about the cultivating and laboring classes.

5. Crimes still continue unusually few in number and trifling in character. This fact points to two very satisfactory conclusions ; *first*, that relief is within reach of all ; and *second*, that crime in Bankoora is in ordinary years due to poverty only.

6. No less than four formal reports of cases of starvation have been made to me during the last week. The facts elicited on inquiry will show you the value thereof.

7. In the first case I proceeded myself to the spot, and found that the man had died of cholera, was surrounded by his friends and relations, who were fairly well-off, and that his wife and child were apparently in good case. The man was a weaver by caste, and as he lived in Bankoora itself, could have had advances if he wished for them. The cause of the report being made was that he had been refused admittance to gratuitous relief under (*d*) class, and it was sought to make his death a warning to us to be more liberal in future.

8. The next case or rather cases were said to have taken place at Ramsagar, a village between Ondah and Bishenpore. I sent Baboo Siva Das Bhattacharjee, Deputy Inspector of Schools, to inquire. It turned out that one of the reported deaths took place last January, that another was caused by dysentery some time ago, and the remaining two by fever, which had been caught during a late visit to Burdwan. In the same petition some persons were said to be starving : one of these individuals was shown to be the owner of a number of cows and bullocks. In short, the case was such a flagrant imposture that the persons whose names were attached to the original communication (it came by post) denied having signed it. There has been a relief centre at Ramsagar for some time, and even before it was established, the centres at Ondah and Bishenpore were within five miles of the place. The palpable object of the whole proceeding was to bully the sub-committee into giving relief indiscriminately.

9. The third case was reported from Moraloo, and three deaths were alleged. On the face of it it appeared improbable that there was any truth in the report, for the village is within two miles of Saltora, and a new road is actually being made through Moraloo itself. However, as two men came that long distance to tell their story, I sent Mr. Irvine, the District Superintendent, to inquire. After a very careful inquiry he found that all three deaths were those of young children, who had been ill of fever for some time, and that there was no ground whatever for suspecting starvation. He reports also that the informants finally admitted that they only heard of the deaths from the chowkeedar, who however denies having made any allegation of starvation as the cause of death. It appears, too, that the chowkeedar never reported the deaths at the Saltora police outpost. In this case also non-admission to (*d*) class, and a desire to draw attention to the village for the purpose of hastening grain advances, were the motives of the report.

10. The fourth case was alleged to have taken place at Bankadaha, on the borders of Midnapore. The Sub-Inspector of Schools is inquiring ; but I have meantime heard from the sirdar ghatwal of that place that the persons mentioned by the informant died of cholera, and that their deaths have been already reported to the police.

11. In addition to these false cases, Baboo Seetakonta Ghose, special relief officer, employed in giving grain advances throughout Moheshra, came upon two instances of unrelieved distress. In one case—a woman—the wife of a ghatwal, died nine or ten days after her confinement, her death being accelerated by want of sufficient nourishing food. She was in the neighbourhood of Kustholi relief centre, and her husband being a ghatwal, must have known of its existence. Further inquiry will be made on the subject. In the other case distress was fortunately relieved before any fatal results ensued. A Brahmin family, living within three miles of the relief centre of Bakulia, were found much exhausted for want of food. They had applied, it was said, for relief, but had been refused. Further inquiry is being made into this case also.

12. From all these cases it is quite clear that the provision made for relief is ample, but that the machinery for its distribution requires constant care and watchfulness, which, with my present staff, cannot be bestowed upon it. There are now 35 centres. To ensure anything like satisfactory results, whether in the way of preventing waste on the one hand, or of avoiding the danger of improper refusals on the other, each centre should be inspected by an officer of superior standing at least once a week. All my subordinates have special duties assigned them, which only admit of their inspecting centres when accidentally brought into their vicinity ; and although the officers of each and every department do their best in this way, the general result is not as satisfactory as I could wish. Even looking at the matter in a pecuniary point of view, I believe that proper supervision would more than compensate for the cost of securing it. As a proof of this, I may mention that on a recent visit to Ondah centre, I turned away some 500 able-bodied women who were too lazy to look for work, and who had actually compelled the sub-committee to give them relief by force of persistence and strength of lungs. The Bishenpore sub-committee, although a tolerably strong one, had also succumbed to the weavers of that town. These latter have given and are giving a great deal of trouble. Most of them are offered advances of thread, &c., some refuse

altogether; and others, instead of returning the cloth, spend the proceeds, and then fall back upon the relief centre. I have, however, for the time being at least, succeeded in enforcing work upon all the able-bodied of that quarter. The Sub-Inspector of Bishenpore, who had been doing very good work, unfortunately fell sick, and I had no one able to take his place.

## B.—RELIEF WORKS.

13. There is a reduction in the total number employed. If rain falls, the number will, I hope, still further decrease. It is reported from Godardih, a place between Burjorah and Biliatore, that the laboring class in that neighbourhood want work, but there is little doubt that no fresh relief work will be required if rain falls, otherwise I shall be obliged to recommend the construction of a road from Burjorah to Biliatore. The labor statement is annexed.

### C.—TRANSPORT OF FOOD.

14. The only noteworthy incident under this head is the fact that rice is being imported from Raipore in Manbhoom. This is the place to which I lately supplied 1,000 maunds of rice on the plea of urgency.

## D—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAINS.

15. The accompanying statement shows what is being done. We are disposing of Government grain as fast as we can get it in, and I have now indented for 7,000 maunds per fortnight. This is the utmost I can carry, although I have succeeded in procuring a regular service of about 150 carts. The crossing of the Damodur is a very serious cause of delay, more especially when the river is so low as to leave a large extent of sand uncovered. The Deputy Collector, Baboo Lolit Mohun Dhur, is entirely occupied with this transport duty. I have not yet heard from the Collector of Balasore as to the quantity of grain about to be consigned to me.

#### E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES.

16. Up to the 11th instant 796 applications for advances of grain had been made. Of these only 27 remained undisposed of. The total amount sanctioned was Rs. 43,964, being divided amongst 2,635 individuals, showing an average of about Rs. 16 per mensem. Cash advances have ceased since the receipt of Government orders on the subject, but some inconvenience has been caused thereby. I have not been able to prepare a regular statement showing details of my proceedings under this head in time for this report, but I will submit one in a few days.

## F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

17. The numbers, as will be seen from the accompanying statement, have again increased, but the reductions made by me in the number gratuitously relieved at Odah and Bishenpore, amounting to about 2,800, do not appear in this return. I have no doubt that careful weeding would get rid of at least 25 per cent. of those now receiving alms. I yesterday distributed clothes to those at the Bankoora centre who required them, and there were few on the relief list who did not sadly need new raiment. The clothes were all made by weavers who had received advances. There is an increase of about 1,000 in the number doing light work, a fact which shows that some attempt is being made to prevent utter demoralization.

18. It will be seen from the figures annexed that excluding the labourers on relief works, and all consideration of grain advances, we are supporting about seven per cent. of the population. This fact, after making all fair allowances, shows real and extensive distress.

19. Statement of Charitable Relief :—

  1. One central committee.
  2. Thirty-three sub-committees.
  3. Thirty-five.
  4. None.
  5. Thirty-five.

6.—Statement showing average daily number relieved during the fortnight :—

**CLASS B.**

Mohesa—				
1. Mejin	...	1,335	18. Godardih ...	... 1,217
2. Saltona	...	1,168	19. Shaharjora	... 509
3. Kustholia		990	20. Ondah ...	... 2,092
4. Pabra	...	865	21. Taldangra ...	... 595
5. Tiluri	...	553	22. Koopa ...	... 564
6. Bakulia	...	497	23. Harmashra	... 251
7. Gogra	...	740	24. Amdangra	... 578
8. Dholeon	...	643	25. Makra ...	... 1,016
9. Bankoora	...	1,850	26. Ladna ...	... 447
10. Rajgram	...	442	27. Bishenpore	... 2,762
11. Chatna	...	507	28. Joypore ...	... 1,238
12. Arrara	...	449	29. Telshire ...	... 432
13. Teghoria	...	558	30. Ramsagore	... 342
14. Gungajulghatty	...	469	31. Chowamoshna	... 1,329
15. Burjorah ...	...	843	32. Malia ...	... 642
16. Dholeoni	...	928	33. Susnia ...	... 50
17. Koniamari	...	818		

## CLASS C.—LIGHT WORK.

Tank-work	...	...	...	...	...	720
Husking	...	...	...	...	...	942
Weaving	...	...	...	...	...	2,692
Jute-spinning	...	...	...	...	...	935
Shell-lac	...	...	...	...	...	75
Shankari	...	...	...	...	...	63
Braziers	...	...	...	...	...	125
						—
				Total	...	5,552
						—

## CLASS D.—RESPECTABLE PERSONS IN DISTRESS OBTAINING RELIEF.

Men	...	...	...	...	...	890
Women	...	...	...	...	...	1,698
Children	...	...	...	...	...	1,040
						—
				Total	...	3,628
						—

*Financial Results of the Charitable Relief Funds.*

	Heading B.		Heading C.		Heading D.		Total.	
	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
Amount expended up to the end of previous fortnight ...	... 11,435	4 4	17,677	1 0	519	29,631	5 4	
Ditto this fortnight	... 6,022	10 6	7,759	10 0	1,904	15,686	4 6	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	... 17,457	14 10	25,436	11 0	2,423	45,317	9 10	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

*Account of Government Grain for the Fortnight ending 13th July 1874.*

NAME OF CIRCLE.	Date for which figures are given.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GRAIN CONSUMED.							
			Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.
Bankura	From 28th June to 16th July 1874.	Balance in hand 7 2 8 Received 969 16 8	976 19 0	6 32 6	891 5 13	897 38 3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gungajughatty	Ditto	Balance in hand 46 19 4 Received 756 3 8	862 22 12	455 10 4	195 36 4	651 6 8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mejia	From 27th June to 18th July 1874.	Balance in hand 1,023 23 0 Received .....	1,023 23 0	913 8 4	102 28 0	1,014 36 4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saltora	From 29th June to 2nd July 1874.	Balance in hand 170 3 11 Received 281 13 4	451 16 54	198 39 0	111 10 11	310 9 12	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	....	Balance in hand 226 28 131 Received 3,024 16 4	3,253 1 11	1,573 9 14	1,361 0 13	2,874 10 11	7,090 0 0	7,090 0 0	.....	.....

## BANKOORA DISTRICT.

*Statement of Labor.*

No.	NAME OF WORK.	DESCRIPTION OF LABOR.			Total
		Men.	Women.	Children.	
1	Bankoora and Sonamookhy road	110	20	.....	130
2	Ditto to Roghoonathpore	175	35	.....	210
3	Ditto to Beersingapore	35	18	.....	53
4	Station roads	5	3	.....	8
5	Bishenpore to Namchurna (Jeypore)	57	19	.....	76
6	Ranegunge and Midnapore road (provincial)	110	52	.....	162
7	Ondah and Taldangra road	56	37	.....	93
8	Gungajulhatti to Saltora	275	152	25	452
9	Moraloo and Mejia road	303	117	24	444
10	Municipal work in Bishenpore (town roads)	57	38	.....	95
11	Ditto in Bishenpore (dispensary)	15	10	3	28
12	Digging tank at Jeypore	105	49	.....	154
13	Mejia to Malira	307	102	.....	409
14	Doorlupore to Malira	425	130	20	575
15	Malira to Burjorah	462	205	25	692
16	Judpore road	127	48	.....	175
17	Bankoora to Taldangra	174	73	.....	247
18	Dolepore to Mohisna	247	53	.....	300
Total		3,045	1,161	97	4,303

BANKOORA COLLECTORATE,  
The 13th July 1874.W. R. LARMINIE,  
*Offg. Collector.*

No. 367, dated Soory, the 13th July 1874.

From—R. D. HIME, Esq., Offg. Collector of Beerbboom,  
To—The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

I HAVE the honor to submit my district narrative for the fortnight ending 11th July 1874.

## A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

There is again some increase in the number of paupers, but no reason, I believe, to conclude that there is any increase of distress beyond what might be expected from the gradual diminution of stocks and the growing tendency of the heads of families to rid themselves of dead weight by throwing the support of the old, infirm, and helpless, on public charity. On the other hand, prices are lower than they were in the preceding fortnight. The crops promise well, there is a good demand for field labor, and no failure of the markets. No deaths from starvation during the fortnight have been reported, and only one grain robbery has occurred. Prices are given in appendix I.

## B.—RELIEF WORKS.

No new relief works have been opened during the fortnight. Cash payments were discontinued generally since 6th instant, when the Government grain indented for was got *in situ* and ready for distribution, except in the case of the Dangal tank, which had been let out in contract, and is all but finished; and the turfing of the banks of the Rajah tank, which had been also let out in contract for Rs. 95, of which Rs. 50 had been paid to the contractor prior to the receipt of the Government telegram of 27th June. With these two exceptions grain payments are now in full operation on all relief works. Carriage is effected by transport trains of coolies drawn from the works, carts in sufficient numbers not being procurable, and the country being in many places almost impassable for wheels. The number of laborers on district works of all kinds up to 4th instant is given in appendix form C. The returns for the week ending 11th instant have not yet been received, but the Executive Engineer anticipated a large decrease in the numbers on the introduction of payment in kind.

## C.—TRANSPORT OF GRAIN.

Exportation continues, 3,238½ maunds of rice having been exported against 5,514 maunds of the preceding fortnight. The Government imports of the fortnight amount to 10,380 maunds.

## D.—STORAGE OF GRAIN.

The imports of the fortnights have been stored.

## E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES.

Advances under Act XXVI of 1871 (Land Improvement Act) have been closed. Advances of grain to zemindars under concession G are shown in appendix table II.

## F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

2,646 paupers have been supplied with clothing locally manufactured by distressed weavers under advances made by the charitable committee.—*Vide* appendix returns IV and V.

## G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

Rupees 500 have been paid to Messrs. Farquharson and Campbell on back accounts; Rs. 100 to the contractor for the turfing of the Rajah's tank; Rs. 40 have been drawn in advance to meet charitable expenditure during the fortnight. Charitable relief is now given altogether in Government grain, but some cash disbursements on account of salaries and purchase of cotton continue.

## APPENDIX I.

*Prices-current of Food-grains and Salt in the District of Burdwan for the week ending Saturday, the 11th July 1874.*

DISTRICT.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.											
	WHEAT.	BARLEY.	RICE, BEST SORT.	RICE, COMMON.	GRAM.	FIREWOOD.	SALT.	S. CH.				
Sonar (Sunder Station) ...	12 0	12 0	14 12	15 0	20	10 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	13 0	21 0	240 0
Cuttia ...	15 0	15 0	16 0	... ..	... ..	12 0	12 0	16 0	13 10	15 0	15 0	25 0
Tundikharpur ...	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	10 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	240 0
Futtekhpore ...	10 0	10 0	22 0	... ..	... ..	... ..	20 0	12 8	12 8	23 0	14 0	24 0
Bulopore ...	14 0	14 0	29 0	... ..	... ..	12 0	12 0	18 8	13 0	22 0	14 0	23 0
Doodhkhora ...	13 8	12 0	15 0	... ..	... ..	13 0	12 5	18 0	14 0	22 0	13 8	240 0
Ahmadpore ...	10 0	10 0	22 0	... ..	... ..	11 0	11 0	29 0	12 4	22 0	15 0	24 0
Krimshwar ...	14 0	14 0	29 0	... ..	... ..	12 0	12 0	29 0	13 0	24 0	18 0	27 0
Rajnagar ...	11 8	11 8	19 12	... ..	... ..	12 0	12 0	18 12	13 12	22 8	13 12	25 12
Barwan ...	15 0	15 0	20 0	17 8	17 8	22 8	19 0	10 4	18 12	11 0	11 0	22 8
Averin ...	12 12	12 9	14 6	16 13	15 13	29 13	11 5	11 4	12 11	12 11	12 10	23 7

*Abstract Statement of Men, Women, and Children, employed on Public Works in the District of Beerbloom during the 14 days ending Saturday, the 4th July 1874.*

NAME OF WORK.	Length of road, etc.	Total number of persons employed during the 14 days.		Mean daily number of persons employed during the 14 days.		Number of persons employed on the last of the 14 days.		How long work is likely to give employment.		REMARKS.
		Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Children	Total	
1 Story to Cyptes ...	...	...	...	11	270	...	270	19	...	31 months.
2 Story to Negore ...	...	...	...	14	222	70	222	15	5	9 months.
3 Ahmedpore to Lakhists ...	...	...	...	8	1,941	419	2,060	158	29	24 months.
4 Mongore road ...	...	...	...	3	85	...	85	6	...	18 months.
5 Dangal tank ...	...	...	...	407	477	...	884	39	34	...
6 Wells ...	...	...	...	135	110	...	245	9	7	1 month.
7 Story to Bhagulope ...	...	...	...	7	285	22	295	16	1	17 months.
8 Bharata to Panchabali ...	...	...	...	4	2,083	8	2,083	145	...	1 week.
9 Bolpore to Soodipore ...	...	...	...	12	1,445	2,025	5,085	103	160	158 ditto.
10 Moneesay to Mullampore ...	...	...	...	8	5,233	693	9,038	558	57	321 ditto.
11 Kaura to Audi ...	...	...	...	12	25,577	4,464	25,941	1,684	318	2,026 ditto.
12 Bolpore to Bhangattra ...	...	...	...	10	6,849	5,319	9,980	1,638	466	1,638 ditto.
13 Lahyore to Kalram ...	...	...	...	10	7,120	...	7,120	505	...	169 ditto.
14 Bolpore to Kusba ...	...	...	...	7	2,280	1,202	3,540	103	57	446 ditto.
15 Cyphes to Ami ...	...	...	...	9	3,205	445	2,790	161	31	335 ditto.
16 Purnadarpore to River Adi ...	...	...	...	26	10,957	7,260	17,057	732	621	911 ditto.
17 Metting Bolpore to Sonor road ...	...	...	...	3	1,389	901	985	6,505	90	1,353 ditto.
18 Bolpore to Sepur ...	...	...	...	3	70	66	166	6	6	97 ditto.
19 Mollapore to Mahunthashar ...	...	...	...	13	2,537	1,023	3,620	181	78	453 ditto.
20 Doobridge to Hambur ...	...	...	...	8	5,883	8,463	6,610	21,945	603	389 ditto.
21 Gansha to Kolasar ...	...	...	...	4	940	533	135	700	17	33 ditto.
Total number employed ...	...	...	...	380,100	35,785	7,080	121,545	6,715	2,465	8,855 2,781 461 12,037

## APPENDIX RETURN II.

*Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the District of Beerbboom for the Fortnight ending 11th July 1874.*

- 1.—Name of circle, Beerbboom.
- 2.—Date for which figures are given, 27th June to 11th July 1874.
- 3.—Total allotment of Government grain, uncertain.
- 4.—Total quantity of grain stored, 10,380 maunds, less weight of bags and loss in transit.

*Total quantity of grain consumed up to date.*

- 5.—By sale to the public or to laborers, none.
- 6.—By gratuitous distribution in any shape, 2,292 maunds.
- 7.—By advances to ryots, none.
- 8.—Drawn by zemindars under concession G, 1,582 maunds.
- 9.—By payment in kind to laborers, about 1,600 maunds; returns incomplete.
- 10.—Total, 5,474 maunds.
- 11.—Estimated grain receipts of the ensuing fortnight, 10,000 maunds.
- 12.—Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight, 10,000 maunds.

## APPENDIX STATEMENT IV.

*Statement showing the Progress of Charitable Relief in the District of Beerbboom for the Fortnight ending July 1874.*

1.—Number of committees and sub-committees as yet appointed	...	11
2.—Number of special relief sub-divisions opened and officered	...	23
3.—Number of regular relief circles and manned by special officers	...	12
4.—Number of relief circles opened and manned by planters, zemindars, and other residents	...	13
5.—Number of work-houses or centres for the distribution of food and gratuitous relief	...	25
6.—Number of men, women, and children (with total), in receipt of gratuitous relief in any shape through the charitable relief organization daily	...	20,154

*Remarks.*—Of the total number of recipients of charitable relief, 4,598 are spinners and weavers, and 1,464 are employed in light labor on village tanks and roads, leaving 14,092 in receipt of purely gratuitous relief. These numbers do not include a daily average of about 100 pauper patients in receipt of relief at the dispensaries.

## APPENDIX STATEMENT V.

*Statement showing the number of Persons relieved up to 4th July 1874, submitted with reference to Government No. 3216—S.R. of the 19th May 1874, paragraph 5.*

B.—Total number of meals given up to 4th July 1874, No.	Rs. A. P.
i.e., persons fed for one day	615,452
Total number of persons receiving gratuitous relief in rice at present on the 4th July	14,092
Total disbursements up to 4th July, including cost of laborers employed on light out-door work	13,958 0 11½ 8,664 11 9 470 5 4½ <hr/> 23,093 2 1
C.—Total number of weavers and spinners supplied with the thread and cotton and advance on the 4th July	6,062
Total disbursements to 4th July, weavers and spinners only	18,536 8 6
D.—Total number of families under heading D on the 4th July	12 *
Total disbursements up to 4th July	42 15 6
Total number of persons in receipt of relief on the 4th July	20,154
Total disbursements up to 4th July under all heads	41,672 10 1

*Vide appendix return V of the fortnight ending 30th May 1874. These numbers do not include about 100 pauper patients in receipt of relief at the dispensaries.*

R. D. HINE,  
*Offg. Collector.*

No. 714FR, dated Burdwan, the 13th July 1874.

From—E. H. RUDDOCK, Esq., Covenanted Deputy Collector, in charge, Collectorate, Burdwan.

To—The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

THE Magistrate and Collector having gone into the interior, I have the honor to submit the following narrative for the fortnight ending 13th July, as directed by him.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

2. The Bood-bood Sub-divisional Officer says that there is scarcity of supply of rice in the bazar owing to the stoppage of all import from Orissa; the prices are higher; the seedlings of aous crop have risen high; the sowing of the amun paddy is still going on, but in some places, owing to want of rain, transplanting of the amun crop has not yet been commenced. There was rainfall in this sub-division on the 28th and 30th ultimo, and 2nd, 5th, 7th, and 8th instant.

On Dr. French's report the Collector visited the south of Bood-bood, with the Relief Officer, and his note is hereto appended. He has found that a large proportion of lands in thana Sonamookhy are lying uncultivated, primarily on account of there having been very little rain, and partly also from want of seed-grain, which cannot be purchased now, as all cash payments have been stopped.

The report from Culna is that the price of rice continues almost the same; that there is an abundant supply in Culna and Nadanghat, the two principal marts of this sub-division; about 6,000 maunds of rice are in the hands of the mahajuns, and 5,000 maunds have been imported during the fortnight. The rainfall was 3·22 inches; the aous crop is favorable, but more rain is still wanted. No deaths from starvation or hardships arising from insufficient food have hitherto come to notice.

The Collector intends to visit Culna on his return from Cutwa, and will satisfy himself about the requirements of this sub-division.

The Cutwa Sub-divisional Officer reports that the supply of rice in the bazar is rather scanty, but the prices show a tendency to fall on account of the importation of Government rice to Cutwa. The aous crop has been looking promising in the villages bordering on the Bhagiruthie and the Ajai, but the crops in some of the villages of thanas Munglecote and Ketugram have been destroyed by a heavy inundation, and probably in these villages seed-grain will have to be distributed. More rain is wanted. The Collector is now at Cutwa, and will thus be able to ascertain the exact requirements of this sub-division.

The Jehanabad Sub-divisional Officer reports that there has been plenty of rain throughout the sub-division, except in the immediate neighbourhood of Jehanabad; that the prospects of the crops are cheering; that there is no deficiency in the supply of grain; and that the stock in the hands of the mahajuns and ryots is not scanty.

The Rancegunge Sub-divisional Officer says that the supply of rice has been much smaller than before, but there is enough on the whole in the interior markets; that there has been 1·45 inches of rain, and a little more is wanted; the maize and the sugarcane are going on well, and the rice seedlings are growing quite fast enough; there has been no starvation or real misery.

Regarding the sunder sub-division, the District Superintendent of Police reports that the stock is sufficient; no rain to speak of since Wednesday last; the cultivation of aous and amun crop is getting on fairly well; no starvation, and a very few petty cases of grain-theft reported. Reports of distress were received from portions of thanas Gangoor and Selimabad; enquiries were made, and arrangements have also been made to meet the distress. To sum up then, it will be seen that throughout the whole district, though no particular harm has been done as yet, the want of rain is beginning to make itself felt, and should the rain hold off much longer, there will be cause for very great anxiety. The general health of the people is pretty fair. Fever is much as it was. There have been some sporadic cases of cholera, and I also hear small-pox is rather bad in a part of the Cutwa sub-division.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

3. These are shown in statement B. From the reports submitted by the Executive Engineer and Sub-divisional Officers it appears that payment of grain has been introduced everywhere to pay the laborers. The road-works in some places were stopped for some time, as there was not sufficient grain to carry on the work; but since then grain has been stored in almost all places where it is necessary, and there will be no difficulty in paying in kind.

C.—TRANSPORT OF FOOD.

4. During the week ending 27th June 23,106 maunds of rice were imported, against 6,324 maunds exported. In the week ending 4th July the returns show that 15,437 maunds were imported, against 5,019 maunds exported.

D.—STORAGE OF GRAIN.

5. Up to date 65,000 maunds of grain have been received, as will appear from statement No. II. The requirements for the fortnight ending 25th July will be found in statement No. IIA. Grain has been stored in several places at convenient distances in the sunder and Bood-bood sub-divisions to meet any requirements.

## E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PERSONS.

6. Statements III and IV show the advances to private persons under the Land Improvement Act, and to landowners and ryots in grain. Up to date more than 18,000 maunds have been advanced to ryots, of which 331 maunds were advanced to persons in "perilous straits." The Collector, when visiting Sonamookhy and Bood-bood, found that the talookdars were reluctant to advance to their ryots; he has therefore, to save time, deputed the Bood-bood circle officer to take a boat-load of rice along the Damoodar, and advances to the ryots of the distressed villages situated on both sides of it, where the talookdars may have been found unwilling to assist. The Sub-divisional Officer of Bood-bood has also been directed to push on the advance of grain without waiting to obtain the previous sanction of the zemindars. The Sub-Divisional Officer of Jehanabad reports that the ryots of his sub-division are not willing to take advances of Burmah rice. In many instances the applicants for advances of grain have been found to be able-bodied and well nourished persons, who come to ask for grain rather with the intention of speculating with it than because they are in distress.

## F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

7. The particulars of this will be found in Statements V, VI, and VII, the last being the special statement of relief to respectable persons required by Government letter No. 3216—S.R., dated 19th May last. The number of attendants in the food-depôts is daily increasing. Since Dr. French visited South Bood-bood, 6 more food-depôts have been opened; so in all, in Bood-bood thana alone, there are 18 food-depôts at present. In thana Sonamookhy the number was 6, but arrangements have been made to double it. In thana Ausgram there are at present 18 food-depôts, but it will be necessary to increase the number to 24. The number of attendants in some of the food-depôts has become very large. Orders have been passed for giving cooked food, as heretofore, in the fever food-depôts, and also to infirm and sick paupers. In some places people object strongly to <sup>Vide Commissioner's letter No. 277—</sup> cooked food, while in others they like it. The cash payments having been stopped, in Sonamookhy 138 weavers were found by the Collector in acute distress; to each of these 2 maunds of rice were advanced under the "perilous strait" order. The weavers have promised to repay this advance in coarse cotton cloths. Similar advances will also have to be made to many of the cotton weavers; but the weavers who manufacture Kora and Tusser silk cloths are likewise experiencing great hardship, as they cannot purchase the raw materials, unless they get advances in cash.

## Note on Bood-bood and Sonamookhy Thanas.

I HAVE just returned from visiting the food-depôts of Palashdanga, Sonamookhy, and Tassooly, in thana Sonamookhy, and those of Jhaldanga and Kusba in Bood-bood, and Someshur, in thana Khundghose. Many of the cultivators in the villages round Palashdanga (near the Bankoora boundary) and in Baundara (also west of Sonamookhy) appeared to be in want, and the weavers in Sonamookhy are evidently much pressed. On the other hand, the people in the food-depôts, other than the lepers, &c., and the cultivators in the Bood-bood villages which I visited, seemed to be in fair condition, except some in Sankaree, a village near Shaldanga, and one or two here and there in other places.

2. The ryots and chowkidars of nearly every village between the Government road and the Damoodar are reported to have received advances of grain, and relief is being given at the depôts (of which the number in the sub-division is low) in a most liberal, not to say lavish, manner. In point of fact, we must be feeding nearly the whole low caste females and juvenile population of the villages, wherever the food-depôts are situated, besides a large proportion of those in the neighbouring villages. At Sonamookhy, and again at Shaldanga, the number I found assembled to be fed was about 1,000.

3. At Tassooly, the appearance of the paupers fed is, I think, worse than anywhere; but this is a fever-stricken village.

4. At Someshur, the talookdar has taken an advance of Rs. 500 worth of grain to distribute to his ryots, and Mr. Erskine has taken 500 maunds to distribute at Shaldanga.

5. I made advances of grain to 138 Sonamookhy weavers, and also to the ryots in the Palashdanga group.

6. On the whole, I am of opinion that distress is certainly on the increase in the south and centre of the Bood-bood sub-division, but I do not think it is nearly so serious as recent reports from that quarter would indicate, and I believe it is being fully met.

7. I passed through one corner of the Kanksa thana, and found the ryots there, as everywhere else, clamorous for advances, but with the exception of one or two old men, they did not look as if there was much the matter with them.

BURDWAN,  
The 11th July 1874.

E. H. WHINFIELD,  
Offy. Collector.  
43

## I.

*Statement showing Progress of Works in the Burdwan District for the Fortnight ending 11th July 1874.*

NAMES OF ROADS.	Average daily number of laborers.	Rate of wages.	Price of rice.	REMARKS.
Culna road	30	Ra. A. P. 0 2 6 per chowah	Rs. 5-8 per maund	Completed; only a little dressing remaining.
Buddipore road	146	0 2 6 "	3-8 "	Earth-work nearly done.
Old Beunes road	98	0 2 6 "	3-8 "	Completed.
Burdwan to Jehanabad road	460	0 2 6 "	3-8 "	Work stopped.
Bood-bood to Sonamukhi road	84	0 2 6 "	14 seers per rupee	Completed; only a little dressing remaining.
Undal to Wookrah road	271	0 2 0 "	Rs. 5-6 per maund	Contractor is taking rice in payment.
Sittarampore to Samidhi road	214	0 2 0 "	3-6 "	ditto ditto.
Sowato to Silla road	160	0 2 0 "	14 seers per rupee	Completed; only little dressing remaining.
Doorgapore to Koodia road	347	0 2 0 "	15 "	Contractor is taking rice in payment.
Rajbund to Gopalpore road	213	0 2 0 "	15 "	Completed.
Rhodia to Rosia road	157	0 2 0 "	17 "	Ditto.
Mungleote to Sreekund road	474	0 2 0 "	17 "	Ditto.
Dinugur to Gulsi road	90	0 2 0 "	14 "	Completed; only little dressing remaining.
Khundhipore to Indas road	.....	.....	.....	Work stopped.
Burdwan to Bankura road	50	0 2 0 "	15 "	Completed.
Mancor to Shambazar road	2,469	0 2 0 "	14 "	Contractor is taking rice in payment.
<i>In charge of Raseepurje Sub-divisional Officer.</i>				
Mungleopore road	26	0 2 0 & 0 2 6 per 100 cubic feet.	Rs. 2-12 per maund.	.....
Excavation of Hatibund tank	244	0 3 0 per 100 cubic feet.	2-12 "	.....
<i>In charge of Cutwa Sub-divisional Officer.</i>				
Cutwa to Bhulpore road, via Bellesser	.....	.....	11 seers per rupee	.....
Shambazar road	.....	.....	11 " "	.....
Ktongram	44	.....	11 " "	.....
Udihspore to Shilpore road	49	.....	11 " "	.....
Bilhaur road	.....	.....	11 " "	.....
Badshai	2	.....	11 " "	.....
Balota	105	.....	11 " "	.....
<i>In charge of Jehanabad Sub-divisional Officer.</i>				
JEHANABAD UNION.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Strand road	20	0 2 0 to 0 2 6 per 100 cubic feet.	13 seers per rupee	The works on these roads were stopped for a few days in consequence of want of Government grain. The labourers are now paid in Government grain abundantly supplied.
<i>SHAMBАЗAR UNION.</i>				
Gosaimpoker tank	90	0 4 0 to 0 6 0 per 100 cubic feet.	13½ " "	Ditto ditto.
<i>BALLY UNION.</i>				
Kanaipore road	25	0 2 0 to 0 2 6 per 100 cubic feet.	13 " "	Ditto ditto.
<i>KOTULPORE UNION.</i>				
Siromonipore to Bamanari	80	0 2 0 to 0 2 6 per 100 cubic feet.	13½ " "	Ditto ditto.
<i>1 Relief Work.—Debhunko to Santipore road</i>				
.....	15	0 2 0 to 0 2 6 per 100 cubic feet.	13½ " "	Government grain has been sent to Jehanabad.
<i>In charge of Bood-hood Sub-divisional Officer.</i>				
Goochurka to Ausgram	823	2 sears of rice per 100 cubic feet.	16 " "	.....
Gulsi to Russickpore	350	2 sears of rice per 100 cubic feet.	16 " "	.....
<i>In charge of Culna Sub-divisional Officer.</i>				
<i>In charge of Equitable Coal Company.</i>				
Dobrojapore road	.....	.....	.....	The Manager says the repairs on this road will be soon completed. No return has been received.
<i>In charge of Executive Engineer, Northern Drainage and Embankment Division.</i>				
Kanna Nuddee works	158	2½ to 3 annas to coolie.	15 seers per rupee	.....
Irrigation works	247	2½ to 3 annas to coolie.	13 " "	.....
<i>Edipore Sub-division.</i>				
Ordinary embankment repairs	78	2½ to 3 annas to coolie.	13 " "	These works are in no way under the control of this office.
Total	7,711			

The decrease in the number of laborers is owing to the completion of works and to the agricultural employments now offering.

BURDWAN,  
The 13th July 1874.

E. H. RUDDOCK,  
Vice-Chairman, for Chairman.

## II.

NAME OF CIRCLES, Date for which figures are given,	Total alinement of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.				REMARKS.
			By advances to travellers, etc.	By advances to labourers, etc.	Total.	Estimated grain receipts of the ensuing fortnight.	
Burdwan	... ...	32,000 0 0	Mds. Srs. Ch. 15,978 30 0	Mds. Srs. Ch. 6,092 38 0	Mds. Srs. Ch. 3,088 29 0	Mds. Srs. Ch. 9,131 27 8	Mds. Srs. Ch. 10,000 0 0
Burdhool	... ...	50,000 0 0	18,984 0 0	4,943 6 11	9,777 16 8	210 0 0	14,980 22 3
Khando	... ...	50,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	2,165 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Gosborah	... ...	5,000 0 0	2,025 0 0	94 0 0	300 0 0	2,449 0 0	.....
Cuttia*	... ...	60,000 0 0	17,902 0 0	2,425 35 0	6,669 34 8	1,936 16 0	9,901 5 8
Raniganj	... ...	16,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	.....	100 0 0	.....	106 0 0
Total	... ...	1,452,000 0 0	65,294 30 0	17,632 39 3	18,686 0 0	1,715 16 0	37,954 15 3
							65,000 0 0
							45,000 0 0

BURDWAN COLLECTORATE,  
The 13th July 1874.

E. H. RUDDOCK,  
*Covd. Dy. Collector,*

## IIA.

Name of District.	Total quantity of Government grain required for consumption from 12th to 25th July 1874.	Date of despatch.	Quantity to be despatched.	Place of consignment.	How to be sent.	
	Mds.		Mds.			
Burdwan	41,000	7th July 1874	2,000	Gooshkurrash Station	By East Indian Railway.	
		8th	2,000	Mancoor		
		11th	1,000	Bledia		
		12th	1,000	Gooskurrash		
		13th	2,000	Mancoor		
		14th	2,000	Burdwan		
		15th	1,000	Bood-bood		
		9th	8,000	Burdwan		
		12th	1,000	Dymtree		
		15th	2,000	Burdwan		
		9th	2,000	Ranegunge		
		11th	2,000	Ditto		
Some time before the 15th instant.			15,000	Cutwa	By steamer.	
Ditto			5,000	Culna		
					Ditto.	

BURDWAN COLLECTORATE,

The 13th July 1874.

E. H. RUDDOCK,

Corid. Dy. Collector.

III.

*Statement showing the Progress made in disposing of Applications for Advances under Act XXVI of 1871 during the last Fortnight ending*

NAME OF DISTRICT.	APPLICATIONS RECEIVED.				APPLICATIONS REJECTED.				APPLICATIONS GRANTED.				ADVANCES DURING THE FORTNIGHT.				
	Up to the end of the last fortnight.	During the fortnight.	Total.	Up to the end of the last fortnight.	During the fortnight.	Total.	Up to the end of the last fortnight.	During the fortnight.	Total.	Up to the end of the last fortnight.	During the fortnight.	Total.	Up to the end of the last fortnight.	During the fortnight.	Total.	Remarks.	
	Number.	Amount.	Rs.	Number.	Amount.	Rs.	Number.	Amount.	Rs.	Number.	Amount.	Rs.	Number.	Amount.	Rs.		
Burdwan	... 235	1,46,255	Rs.	225	1,46,259	132	88,487	9	21,737	141	11,194	84	36,383	.....	.....	61 26,785	
Raniganj	... 163	49,056	Rs.	163	49,054	60	19,661	50	12,690	110	81,700	65	10,054	.....	.....	50 9,904	
Barddhaman	... 219	88,020	Rs.	219	85,620	140	85,014	15	16,134	161	67,048	98	17,991	.....	.....	50 16,345	
Cuttawa	... 105	61,040	Rs.	105	61,040	79	35,115	.....	79	35,115	30	6,635	.....	.....	19 1,775		
Culna	... 91	40,200	Rs.	91	40,200	41	19,975	8	6,450	49	25,225	43	13,873	.....	.....	36 10,825	
Jhunabukh	... 44	18,025	Rs.	44	18,025	35	15,935	.....	35	15,935	9	2,700	.....	.....	9 2,700		
Total	... 947	3,74,187	Rs.	847	3,74,187	403	2,85,447	82	50,360	575	2,85,807	272	88,389	.....	.....	216 168,334	

BURDWAN COLLECTORATE,  
The 13th July 1874.

E. H. RUDDOCK,  
Cust. Dist. Collector.

## IV.

*Advances of Grain for the Fortnight ending*

Names of Sub-Divisions.	Number of applications made.	Amount of grain.	Number of applications granted up to date 11th July.	Amount of grain advanced up to 11th July.	REMARKS.
	Mds.			Mds.	
Sudder ... ... ...	391	Not stated	184	3,038	
Raneeungo ... ... ...	78	Ditto ...	4	106	
Bood-bood ... ... ...	635	11,025	451	9,777	As the sub-divisional returns do not show the money and grain advances separately, the exact sum of money advanced cannot be given.
Cutwa ... ... ...	818	Not stated	274	5,570	
Calna ... ... ...	29	.....	.....	.....	
Jehanabad ... ... ...	22	.....	.....	.....	

BURDWAN COLLECTORATE,  
The 13th July 1874.

E. H. RUDDOCK,  
Covtd. Dy. Collector.

V.

*Statement of the Charitable Relief Fund up to the 13th July 1874.*

Sub-Divisions.	Local amount of subscription.	Local subscription realised.	Amount realised, dealt with by Government.	Remittance from Central or District Relief Committees.			Total of columns 4 and 5.	Expenditure.	Balance.	Remarks.
				Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	9	
Burdwan	8,116	8	0	7,674	0	15,348	0	45,000	0	*39 10 3 }
Raneeungle ...	2,690	0	0	2,690	0	5,380	0	.....	.....	27,312 15 6
Culna	5,900	0	0	4,707	0	9,414	0	.....	8,811 0 9	4,050 10 9 * Refunded by the Deputy Commissioner of Manboon.
Jehanabad	2,123	0	0	1,789	0	3,578	0	.....	.....	2,818 15 3
Bood-hood	1,140	5	0	1,140	5	0	2,280	10	.....	3,981 10 3
Cuttia	1,226	0	0	921	1	0	1,842	2	.....	6,432 5 9
Total	21,195	13	0	18,921	6	0	37,842	12	0	45,039 10 3
							82,882	6	3	64,282 11 3
										18,599 10 11 1

BURDWAN COLLECTORATE,

The 13th July 1874.

E. H. Ryndock,  
Cordl. Dy. Collector.

VI.

BURDWAN COLLECTORATE,  
*The 13th July 1874.*

E. H. Rundock,  
*Covd. Dy. Collector;*

VII.

*Statement of Gratuitous Relief given to Respectable Persons, required by Government Letter No. 3261—S.R., dated the 19th May 1874.*

Palashdanga	...	...	150	Jarah	...	...	150
Tasolee	...	...	100	Hargram	...	...	80
Kistonagur	...	...	250	Shor	...	...	90
Nowa	...	...	133	Shibbattee	...	...	250
Kolekole	...	...	381	Mirzapore	...	...	10
Malloosharrol	...	...	75	Chotkhund	...	...	15
Dignuggore	...	...	800	Royan	...	...	12
Ramehunderpore	...	...	600	Koru	...	...	125
Gooskutta	...	...	300	Bhateunda	...	...	70
Sonamukhy	...	...	103	Debsala	...	...	60
Aqusgram	...	...	400	Hitta	...	...	30
Pattashpore	...	...	50	Maharajah's food-depot	...	...	40
Gulsi	...	...	350	Cutwa	...	...	125
Khano	...	...	275	Shaldanga	...	...	25
Joykistopore	...	...	150	Bagbar	...	...	15
Aral	...	...	100	Gopeenathpore	...	...	40
Bhidia	...	...	525	Narigram	...	...	30
Ramnugur	...	...	100				
Omerpore	...	...	60	Total	...	...	6,069

BURDWAN COLLECTORATE,  
The 13th July, 1874.

E. H. RUDDOCK,  
Cortd. Dy. Collector.

No. 243, dated Hooghly, the 13th July 1874.

From—F. H. PELLEW, Esq., Offg. Collector of Hooghly,  
To—The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

I HAVE the honor to submit the narrative for the fortnight ending Saturday, the 11th July 1874.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

*Abundance or Scarcity of Grain in the Bazars, &c.*

2. There is no scarcity of food-grains in the bazars.

3. *Kind and Price of Grain selling at certain specified Marts.*

Names of Principal Marts.	QUANTITY BY THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHs.									
	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best.		Rice, common.		Gram.	
	Present return.	Past. return.	Present return.	Past. return.	Present return.	Past. return.	Present return.	Past. return.	Present return.	Past. return.
Babogunge, in Hooghly	12	18	...	...	9½ to 10	9 to 9½	13 to 15½	12 to 15½	13½ to 0	13 to 15½
Chinnal, Khurua Bazar	12	13	...	...	9½ " 10	9 " 9½	13 " 15	12 " 15	13 " 0	13 " 15
Balore	...	...	...	...	9½ to 10	9 to 9½	13 " 15	12 " 14	13½ " 0	13 " 15
Jinkripatalungunge	12½	18½	...	...	9½ to 10	9 to 9½	13 " 15	12½ " 13	13½ " 14	13 " 15
Serampore	12	12	16	16	8 " 8½	8 " 8½	13 " 15	13 " 15	13 " 14	13 " 15
Camallitalah	...	...	...	...	8 to 0	8 to 0	10 " 12	10 " 12	12 " 0	10 " 0
Bhadreswar	18	18	17½	17½	...	...	12½ " 13	12½ " 13	13 " 0	13 " 0
Bhadreswar	12½	12½	18½	18½	...	...	11½ " 13	11½ " 13	14 " 0	13½ " 0

4. On the whole there appears to be a general fall in the price of common rice, except at Serampore.

*Information as to the Kind and Price in the Hands of the Zemindars, Traders, &c.*

5. Same as previously reported.

*Rainfall, if any.*

6. There were showers of rain during the fortnight in all the thanas, but heavy showers are wanted for the transplanting and growth of the amun paddy.

At the sunder station the fall was as follows, from the 30th June to the 13th July:—

7th July	...	...	...	...	...	20
10th "	...	...	...	...	...	.97
11th "	...	...	...	...	...	.13
13th "	...	...	...	...	...	.27
				Total	...	1.57

At Serampore the fall was 2.55. The fall is much below what is usual at this season.

*Prospect of the Crops.*

7. It is too early yet to say that the crop will be a poor one, but a good deal of rice, transplanted after the rain at the end of June, is reported to be withering. This, however, can easily be renewed, and with plenteous rain the crop may be a very good one. The barometer, however, keeps high, and the wind is very variable.

*Condition of the People.*

8. No cases of starvation occurred. The relief officer reports that distress amongst the beggars and sick in thana Dhunyakhally is increasing; but there are nine centres for rice distribution in that thana. Cultivators are at work in the fields; on some of the relief works the numbers employed have diminished on this account, in others not.

9. The Executive Engineer in charge of the embankments reports that there is no distress in the west of the district, or in thana Bydabatty; that the coolies have gone away to work; and that the rice crops are promising.

10. There is less sickness than in previous years, and prices are slightly going down; however, there is no doubt a good deal of poverty and want, especially in the fever tracts; and the number relieved under heading B, viz., those unable from physical conditions to work and in need of relief, shows no signs of diminishing; as indeed, it is impossible that this class should greatly diminish in numbers, except by death, for most of them are hopelessly disabled.

*Grain Theft.*

11. One case is reported to have occurred in thana Kristonugger on the 30th June. While the complainant, Prem Naryan Barik, was going to sell rice at Siboramatty with 3 pack-bullocks loaded with rice, a bullock was missed; on searching he found the bullock coming out of a Brahmin's house without its load. He suspected the Brahmin and two Bagdis whom he saw in the Brahmin's house. The case is under police enquiry.

*Condition of Special Tracts.*

12. There is no tract here which can as yet be said to be in a specially distressed condition.

**B.—RELIEF WORKS.**

Names of Roads.	Number of coolies.	Supply of food.	Condition of laborers.	Mode of payment and rate of wages.	Arrangement for tools.	REMARKS.
<i>Hooghly Sub-Division.</i>						
Dhunyakhally road; metalling...	390	Plentiful...	Fair ...	Under contract; contractors have agreed to take part payment in rice for coolies' wages.	Supplied by contractors.	Greater portion of the coolies belong to the Pundooah and Ballaguri thanas; nearly 1 local coolie.
Ditto repairs ...	20	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Partly by contractor and partly by Department.	
Shagunge and Tribany road; metalling.	6	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	By contractors ...	All local coolies.
Tribany to Gooptiparab...	20	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Partly by contractor and partly by Department.	Ditto.
Pandooah to Cuina road; metalling.	120	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto	75 not local.
Mugrahd and Tribany road metalling.	25	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto	All local coolies.
Moolye to Jamgram	12	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	By contractors	All Muslim coolies; non-laboring; occupied in turfing.
Koileahparah to Niachinidpore	45	.....	.....	Ditto	.....	‡ Dooliahs.
Dakcharras to Ballaghur	82	.....	.....	Ditto	.....	‡ Dooliahs; non-laboring.
Khnyan to Chaptops	22	.....	.....	Not under contract; only rice expenditure.	.....	‡ Dooliahs; non-laboring.
Chandpore to Buksullah...	44	.....	.....	Ditto	.....	‡ Mahomedans, † Satrapas, Chasse, &c.; non-laboring.
Baksagore to Chandra	82	.....	.....	Ditto	.....	All laboring class.
Dhunyakhally to Khanpore	58	.....	.....	Ditto	.....	‡ Mahomedans; non-laboring.
Nakka to Digeni	31	.....	.....	Ditto	.....	Non-laboring.
Tahrpore to Manoodpore	59	Plentiful...	Fair ...	Under contract; contractors have agreed to take part payment in rice for coolies' wages.	By contractors	All laboring class.

Names of Roads.	Number of coolies.	Supply of food.	Condition of laborers.	Mode of payment and rate of wages.	Arrangement for tools.	REMARKS.
<i>Hooghly Sub-Division.—Conditions of Work.</i>						
Pandooch to Cooltee road	63	.....	.....	Under contract; contractors have agreed to take part payment in rice for coolies' wages.	.....	Non-laboring class.
Chapta to Sikra	11	.....	.....	Ditto	.....	‡ Dooliahs ; non-laboring.
Mahanad to Gopikantpore	120	....	.....	Ditto	.....	Under Reed. Joggeshur Bhuttacharjee ; all local.
Bhastara to Goorop	20	.....	.....	Ditto	.....	Under Baboo Joggeshur Singh ; all local.
Muggrah to Nowsarye	6	.....	.....	Ditto	.....	Under Joint-Magistrate.
Bhastara to Dhunysakhally	77	.....	.....	Ditto	.....	Under Baboo Joggeshur Singh ; all local.
Dwarbasinee to Kamrye	11	.....	.....	Under contract; only rice expenditure.	.....	Under Baboo Joykissen Mookerjee.
Diguri to Pakree	16	.....	.....	Ditto	.....	Under Executive Engineer ; $\frac{1}{2}$ laboring and $\frac{1}{2}$ non-laboring.
Pakree to Mohibalpur	133	.....	.....	Ditto	.....	Ditto ditto.
Total	1,463					
<i>Serampore Sub-Division.</i>						
Branch Grand Trunk Road : metalling, repairs	18	Plentiful...	Fair	Under contract; but contractors have agreed to take part payment in rice.	.....	8 are local.
Sheakhalla road ; metalling*	162	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Contractors supply	38 local ; rest all imported.
Ryabatty feeder-road ; metalling	30	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Partly contractor, and the rest Department Public Works.	$\frac{1}{2}$ local and $\frac{1}{2}$ imported.
Old Benares road : metalling	72	Ditto	Ditto	Under contractors who have agreed to take part payment in rice.	Partly contractors and partly Department Public Works.	$\frac{1}{2}$ local and $\frac{1}{2}$ imported.
Bhola to Nalicool road	20	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	More than $\frac{1}{2}$ local.
Chundranuggore and Bhola road.	10	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Nearly all local coolies employed in rectifying slope cutting badly done.
Tarkashur road	8	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Connugore and Jonye road	6	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Contractor	Coolies all gone to cultivation ; very few can be had for road works.
Bora to Nusseebpur	57	.....	.....	Not under contract ; cash expenditure strictly prohibited.	.....	All local ; under Baboo Unoornup Chundra Mookerjee.
Jonye to Bora	71	Plentiful...	Fair	Ditto	.....	Under Baboo Unoornup Chundra Mookerjee.
Johye to Baraset	17	.....	.....	Ditto	.....	.....
Harida to Baksa	55	.....	.....	Ditto	.....	.....
Kristonuggore to Sitapur	60	.....	.....	Ditto	.....	Under Baboo Kartic Chundra Durbango.
Derghango to Durgampore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Not received.
Bhundressur to Nusseebpur	119	.....	.....	.....	.....	Under Baboo Rajkristo Banerjee.
Atpur to Rajbalhat	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	Under the Canoongee of Serampore.
Serampore	663					
Hooghly	1,463					
Total	2,866					

*N.R.—The roads under contracts are metalling works or ordinary repairs, included in the road cess budget estimate. We cannot break the contracts without incurring liability for damages, but the contractors have been induced to take large quantities of rice for payment of coolies' wages.*

14. The Collector of Howrah will give the Howrah figures separately.

15. The following laborers were employed daily on tanks and works in the municipalities, towns, and unions :—

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Hooghly and Chinsurah	..	..	325 100 425
Serampore	..	..	Return not received.
Kotrung	..	..	26
Ballagurh	..	..	61
Gootiparah	..	..	50
Total	..	..	562

16. Under the Executive Engineer, Northern Drainage and Embankment Division, the following work is in progress :—

Thana.	Name of work.	Daily average number of coolies during the fortnight.	Condition.
Bydabatty	Kana Nuddee* and Surrosutty Canal.	158	Good; coolies employed in turfing, &c.
	Ordinary embankment repairs	About 39 — 197	Good.

\* Dam across the Kana Nuddee at Gopalnagar reclosed.

17. The returns of works on 26 tanks which are being dug or improved from tuccavee advances have been received. These show a daily average number of 730 coolies employed, of whom 117 are local. Almost all the tanks are complete; the excavation of the Ghea, which was being carried out by the agency and at the expense of native zemindars, was stopped on account of the quantity of rain water which accumulated in its bed and prevented further progress of the work; however, the work was nearly finished.

18. I give here a comparative statement of coolies employed on relief works as shown in the last and present report.

		Last report.	Present report.
Roads, &c., under Chairman of the Road Cess Committee	Sudder sub-division Serampore sub-division	... 1,276 ... 578 — Total	1,403 663 — 1,854 2,066
Municipalities, towns, and unions	Hooghly and Chinsurah. Serampore ... Towns and unions	... 468 ... 169 ... 100 Total	425 Not given. 137 — 737 562
Under the Executive Engineer, Northern Drainage and Embankment Division	...	... 197	197
Employed on works executed from tuccavee advances		... 1,238	730
		Grand Total	4,026 3,555

#### C.—TRANSPORT OF FOOD.

19. The following is an abstract of the railway traffic return for the fortnight ending 4th July 1874 :—

*Up—Outward.*

STATION.	UNDER 150 MILES.		OVER 150 MILES.		OVER 300 MILES.		TOTAL.
	Rice.	Other food-grains.	Rice.	Other food-grains.	Rice.	Other food-grains.	
Serampore	...	...	...	...	169	...	169
Chandernagore	...	3	883	...	623	626	883
Hooghly	...	302	153	128	...	430	153
Mughrab	...	145	30	326	465	471	495
Pandoah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	450	1,066	454	634	628	1,527 1,700

*Down—Inward.*

STATION.	UNDER 150 MILES.		OVER 150 MILES.		OVER 300 MILES.		TOTAL.
	Rice.	Other food-grains.	Other food-grains.	Other food-grains.	Rice.	Other food-grains.	
Serampore	...	102	...	334	...	102	334
Chandernagore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hooghly	...	440	...	...	617	440	617
Mughrab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pandoah	...	839	...	...	...	839	...
Total	...	1,381	...	334	617	1,381	951

## Up—Inward.

STATION.	UNDER 150 MILES.		OVER 150 MILES.		OVER 300 MILES.		TOTAL.	
	Rice.	Other food-grains.	Other food-grains.	Other food-grains.	Rice.	Other food-grains.		
Serampore	517	5	.....	.....	517	5		
Chandernagore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Hooghly	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Muggrah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Pandooh	1,152	.....	.....	.....	1,152	.....		
Total	1,669	5	.....	.....	1,669	5		

## Down—Outward.

Under 150 miles—Rice.

Chandernagore ... ... ... ... 13

## D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

STATIONS.	AMOUNT OF GRAIN RECEIVED.			AMOUNT SENT OUT.				Balance in hand.	
	QUANTITY.		TOTAL.	NAMES OF PLACES FOR STORAGE.	QUANTITY.		TOTAL.		
	Up to date of last narrative.	During the fortnight.			Up to date of last narrative.	During the fortnight.			
Hooghly	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	Ballagurh ...	50 0 0	200 0 0	250 0 0		
	2,371 0	5,332	7,703 0	Gooptiparsh ...	382 20 0	.....	382 20 0		
Muggrah	201 10	.....	201 10	Chapta ...	109 0 0	.....	109 0 0		
Pandooh	201 10	.....	201 10	Pandooh ...	137 10 0	300 0 0	437 10 0		
	2,773 20	5,332	8,105 20	Sootangachha ...	98 0 0	.....	98 0 0		
				Mahanad ...	401 0 0	200 0 0	601 0 0		
Serampore	1,347 21	500 by transfer from Hooghly.	1,847 21	Dwarbasinee ...	100 0 0	250 0 0	350 0 0		
	4,121 1	5,332	9,053 1	Boichee ...	127 0 0	.....	127 0 0		
Deduct transfer as noted above.	.....	500	500 0	Haral ...	115 0 0	.....	115 0 0		
				Bhastarah ...	112 0 0	200 0 0	312 0 0		
				Goorop ...	169 0 0	.....	169 0 0		
				Makhalpore ...	70 0 0	.....	70 0 0		
				Bashee ...	199 0 0	.....	199 0 0		
				Dhunyakhally ...	100 0 0	.....	100 0 0		
				Bhendarhatti ...	100 0 0	.....	100 0 0		
				Salabazar ...	96 0 0	300 0 0	396 0 0		
				Muggrah ...	19 0 0	100 0 0	119 0 0		
				Bansberia ...	59 10 0	.....	59 10 0		
				Executive Engineer ...	170 0 0	505 0 0	675 0 0		
				Police, for Serails ...	16 20 0	.....	16 20 0		
				Municipality ...	260 0 0	70 0 0	336 0 0		
				Bakooliah ...	.....	100 0 0	100 0 0		
				Basma ...	.....	100 0 0	100 0 0		
				Doomoordaha ...	.....	100 0 0	100 0 0		
				Taragoonoo ...	.....	20 0 0	20 0 0		
				Rajhat ...	.....	50 0 0	50 0 0		
				Sooghundhi ...	.....	50 0 0	50 0 0		
				Harit ...	.....	50 0 0	50 0 0		
				Serampore, by transfer*	.....	500 0 0	500 0 0		
Balance	4,121 1	5,332	9,453 1	Total	2,773 20 0	3,104 0 0	5,877 20 0	2,228-0-0	
				Serampore.					
				Sent out, under Sub-Divisional Officer's statement.	1,347 21 0	83 23 8	1,431 4 8	416-16-8	
					4,121 1 0	3,187 23 8	7,303 24 8	2,044-16-8	

\* This amount is again included in the Serampore figures, and consequently is shown twice.

## 21. Statement showing the Consumption of Government Grain in the District of Hooghly for the Fortnight ending 11th July 1874.

Name of Circle	... ...	Shown in the Statement under Heading D.
Date for which figures are given	... ...	For the fortnight ending 11th July 1874.
		Mds. S. C.
Total allotment of Government grain	... ...	9,453 1 0
Total quantity of grain stored	... ...	9,453 1 0
Total quantity of grain consumed up to date—		
By gratuitous distribution in any shape	... ...	1,165 25 7*
By payment in kind to laborers	... ...	46 8 8*
	Total	1,211 33 15*
Estimated grain receipt of the ensuing fortnight	... ...	9,000 0 0
Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight	... ...	6,000 0 0

## E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES.

	Rs.
22. Advances for grain as already reported	... 18,000
Advances under the Tuccavee Act up to date of last narrative	... 3,761
Add omitted to be taken into account by oversight	... 600
	<hr/> 38,161
During the fortnight to Baboo Gungadur Kur	... 1,300†
	<hr/> Total
	... 39,461

## F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

## 23. Number of Sub-committees as yet appointed—

District Committee	... ...	... ...	... 1
Sub-divisional committee	... ...	... ...	... 1
Sub-committees	... ...	... ...	... 50
		Total	... 52‡

## 24. Daily average number of persons relieved during the fortnight under the 3 heads is shown below:—

B.					
Men	...	...	...	...	763
Women	...	...	...	...	2,590
Children	...	...	...	...	1,433
		Total	...	4,786	

## C.

Men	...	...	...	...	29
Women	...	...	...	...	39
		Total	...	68	

## D.

Men	...	...	...	...	44
Women	...	...	...	...	163
		Total	...	207	
		Grand Total	...	5,061	

\* Returns imperfect. More has really been consumed.

† The tank for which the advance has been granted is nearly complete. The applicant commenced the work in anticipation of Government loan.

‡ The number has been lessened on account of the relief being in grain, which requires good storage, and on account of the rainy season.

## G.—FINANCIAL RESULT.

25. The disbursements to the Executive Engineer and others during the fortnight were as follows :—

	Rs. A. P.
To Executive Engineer	Nil.
To zemindars, road cess committees, &c., for materials and to clear accounts	137 9 3
To zemindars and others for land improvements, i.e., tucce-vee advances	<u>1,300 0 0</u>
Local subscription to relief committee up to date of last narrative	7,245 15 0
In fortnight	<u>50 0 0</u>
Total	<u>7,295 15 0</u>
Government contribution up to date of last narrative	7,100 15 0
In fortnight	Nil.
Received from the Central Committee	<u>3,000 0 0</u>
The disbursements are as follows :—	
Up to date of last narrative	16,016 10 0
During the fortnight	<u>1,135 13 10</u>
Total	<u>17,152 7 10</u>

Dated Chota Nagpore, the 9th July 1874.

From—COLONEL E. T. DALTON, c.s.l., Commissioner of Chota Nagpore,  
To—C. BERNARD, Esq., Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit my half-monthly narrative for the fortnight ending the 6th instant.

2. I have been delayed awaiting the Palamow report, just received, and the Hazarebagh narrative, not yet received. From the latter district I have consequently no statistics ; but as a copy will be in the hands of Government by the time this letter reaches its destination, I will no longer delay the submission of the Lohardugga reports and comments on the other district.

3. It will be seen from Mr. Forbes' half-monthly narrative,\* herewith submitted, that relief works were virtually closed on the date of its despatch. At the close of the fortnight reported on, the returns showed only 1,067 on the works, but 800 of these are professional tank-diggers employed in making embankments in Government estates, and if Mr. Forbes has made no mistake, these works are chargeable to the fund for the improvement of Government estates, although they have hitherto been included amongst the relief works. This will be adjusted in due course. Mr. Forbes had a certain sum to expend from the fund referred to, and if he has not exceeded that sum there can, I hope, be no objection to his going on with the embankments as proposed by him ; the persons employed being paid in money according to the contract. It will not answer to leave such works in an unfinished state. The other works consisted in the employment given to laborers working on bridges with masons. Mr. Forbes tells us that these have now been closed ; a few of the coolies who were not likely to obtain employment or means of subsistence having been made over to the relief committees. The relief committees can afford this, as they have only an average of 337 persons on their hands altogether, and they have ample funds locally supplied.

4. The public health is good in Palamow ; the early crops are coming on splendidly, and there is very little crime, but apparently we are never to have an altogether favorable report from that sub-division. The Assistant Commissioner darkly shades his narrative with the intelligence that half the embankments, many of which have been in existence for years, have been swept away by floods and rain, and if the owners cannot repair them, and it is difficult now to obtain the necessary labor, there will be serious loss. A further and more careful report on this subject will be called for.

5. The report of the Deputy Commissioner of Lohardugga for the month of June is appended ; it is very favorable. The manner in which the plateau of Chota Nagpore has this year borne the drain upon it for exportation of food-grain is very remarkable. From the harvest to the present time the outflow of rice in different directions has been incessant ; yet, says the Deputy Commissioner, the stocks are still large, and prices have a downward tendency.

6. In Singbhum a little more rain was wanted. The early crops are, however, looking well. The Kolhan relief works have been completed, or are deserted in favor of farming operations, with the exception of the large Bhyebapa tank, which gives employment

to about 200 indigent persons not able to obtain it elsewhere. Captain Garbett considers that the necessity of giving further relief has passed.

7. The price of rice has again fallen, and it is now procurable in the markets at 21 to 22 seers for the rupee. There are no persons in receipt of gratuitous relief or assistance from relief committees; there are no relief committees.

8. The Manbhoom report up to 1st July is in the hands of Government. Relief operations are still required in that district, and are being energetically pushed on. The difficulties anticipated in the inland transport of rice during the rains have yielded to perseverance and energy, as I was sure would be the case. Rice is now available wherever required, and Colonel Rowlatt informs me that he will easily expend all that has been allotted, and a great deal more if he can obtain it. He says—"We must have more rice; we are nearly out of it here" (meaning the Purulia circle, I believe), "and certainly require more. I hope you will ask the Government to send it up as soon as possible. If there is much delay about it, we shall not be able to make so good a use of it as if it comes at once. We want a good deal more for the cultivators about here. Some of them have had none at all, whilst others are anxious to get a second instalment. It will enable them to employ more laborers in transplanting."

9. The Manbhoom relief officers appear to me to be far too liberal with the funds placed at their disposal. The large numbers now receiving uncooked food strike me as unsatisfactory. The immense assistance rendered in loans of rice to the non-laboring cultivators ought to have reduced the necessity of gratuitous distribution to uncooked food to a minimum. Yet the returns show 4,750 so assisted by group officers. Colonel Rowlatt assures me he will do all he can to reduce these numbers.

10. I submit copy of a letter\* from Colonel Rowlatt of the 7th, having reference to

\* No. 1536, dated 7th July 1874.

remarks made by me on the return of laborers on local public

works for the fortnight ending 20th ultimo. I was surprised to find so large an expenditure of cash; but the Deputy Commissioner points out that out of a total expenditure of Rs. 11,347-8, Rs. 10,823-14-3 were expended on roads under contractors where our hands are tied, and the balance included the disbursement to coolies on other works of pay for one day in the week in pice. This last payment has now ceased. The payments in rice could not be made till the rice was at hand near the different works. This took some time, but it was completed by the end of last month; i.e., within a month of the date of receipt of the order.

11. The effect of the change from money to payments in kind, followed latterly by a reduction of rates to avoid any competition with farmers in want of laborers, has not yet so greatly affected the numbers employed as in other districts; and this is, I think, a sufficient proof that the necessities of the people are still great in Manbhoom; but the transplanting season will soon cause a demand for hands which will, I believe, greatly reduce the numbers on Government relief works.

No. 515, dated Daltongunge, the 6th July 1874.

From —L. R. FORBES, Esq., Offg. Assistant Commissioner of Palamow,  
To—COLONEL E. T. DALTON, c.s.i., Commissioner of Chota Nagpore.

I HAVE the honor to forward herewith my tenth narrative of scarcity and relief in the Palamow sub-district for the fortnight ending Saturday, the 27th June 1874.

*Tenth Narrative of Scarcity and Relief in the Palamow Sub-District for the Fortnight ending Saturday, the 27th June 1874, submitted in accordance with orders contained in Government Circular No. 80 of the 17th November 1873.*

#### A.

*Abundance or scarcity of supply in the Bazaars.—All bazaars are well supplied.*

*Kinds and Prices of Grain selling in one or more specified Marts.—The table given below exhibits the kind and prices of grain selling at five principal marts. If compared with the return given last fortnight, it will be found that as I predicted the opening of the Government golas has been followed by a fall in the price of rice in the markets, and on the date I am now writing prices have fallen still lower, the wholesale price at Manka last bazar having been 15 seers per rupee. Prices have a tendency to fall still lower:—*

NAMES OF MARTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHs.					
	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice.		Mohwa.	Indian-corn.
			Wholesale.	Retail.		
Daltongunge	11'81	.....	12'30	11'38	54'	15'18
Garwah	12'36	16'75	11'76	10'63	47'	16'50
Hosainabad	15'60	18'30	11'25	10'12	38'50	11'25
Suthibera	15'90	.....	13'50	12'38	69'75	13'30
Manka	.....	16'30	15'20	12'38	62'50	13'20

*Information regarding the amount and kind of grain believed to be in stock.*—No remarks necessary. I have already several times reported the existence of ample stocks of food.

*Rainfall.*—The amount of rainfall registered during the fortnight was 10·70 inches, making a total to date of 19·77 inches.

*State of the Crops.*—Up to date the weather has been all that could be desired for the crops, but a spell of fine weather now is requisite to enable the young bhadoi crops to grow and get strength. If no such spell take place some damage will ensue, particularly to the makai crops. The heavy rainfall during 26th, 27th, and 28th, has caused dreadful loss to zemindars and others by the bursting of embankments. In a demi-official letter received from Mr. Ryves, now stationed in Jupla, he writes—"For miles round there is scarcely a single embankment standing. So in Palamow and Belounjeh, from every side the cry is the same. In some cases these embankments are of considerable size, and have been in existence for years. Not only is the actual loss in the shape of earthwork very great, but if the owners are unable to repair them the rice harvest will be seriously affected, as there will be no water for irrigation at transplanting time now fast approaching. It is not so much the pecuniary means that will be wanting, but the skilled labor, which is exceedingly difficult to obtain at this time of the year."

*Condition of the People.*—I have nothing to add to what I stated in my last narrative. Small-pox is still lurking about, but general health good.

*Actual facts of any cases of starvation and misery.*—Nothing to report.

*Grain-thefts and robberies.*—The country is singularly free from crime.

*Condition of any special tract.*—No tract requiring special notice.

## B.

The relief works in which laborers were employed during the fortnight are—

No. 1. Daltongunge station roads.	No. 9. Petty irrigation works in Government farms.
" 2. Chandwa road.	" 10. Baloomath road.
" 4. Maharajgunge road.	
" 6. Untari road.	

And the number of laborers on each, according to latest information, is as follows:—

No. 1	...	...	8	No. 9	..	...	800
" 2	...	...	25	" 10	...	...	24
" 4	...	...	131				
" 6	...	...	79	Grand total	..	..	1,067

The above shows a falling off since last narrative of 426, and I trust by the close of the ensuing fortnight to be able to show all relief works to be closed. During the fortnight, as explained in my last narrative, the people have been employed in assisting masons on bridge work, but the constant heavy rains have so retarded this work that I have been compelled to stop it as being too expensive. Those persons whom it may be found absolutely necessary to support will be made over to the charitable relief committees. I have just returned from a visit to the Sultani Ghât, where a bridge is in course of erection. Finding the work very expensive, owing to the constant rising of the small stream which the bridge is designed to span, I directed the work to be stopped. There were some 20 laborers engaged, and out of these, on close enquiry, I selected seven as fit objects for charitable relief. These were respectable widows of the Kular caste who, if turned off the works, would have no means of subsistence beyond a pice or two a day which they might be able to make by spinning thread. They gladly accepted my offer of one seer kutcha weight (= to nine chittacks bazaar weight) of rice daily to be given to them every 15 days, together with four annas of pice, to enable them to buy salt and other condiments. On their producing a certain amount of thread they will get a further supply of food and another four annas. These people told me that they can spin  $\frac{1}{8}$ th of a kutcha seer daily, or  $\frac{4}{3}$  seers per month, and have, in fact, engaged to do this. The value of this amount of cleaned cotton is about Rs. 1·9-4, and spun into thread its value becomes Rs. 2·6, being a profit of 12 annas 8 pie. The cost of feeding each woman will be 30 seers of rice, equal, at present market rates, to about Re. 1·6, and this, plus 8 annas for salt and condiments, makes Re. 1·1-4; deduct the profit on thread, 12 annas and 8 pie, leaves the actual cost of supporting each woman Re. 1·1-4 per month, or about 7 pie per diem.

*Supply of food therat.*—No remarks necessary.

*Condition of laborers.*—No remarks necessary under this head. The actual number of persons out of the 1,067 shown under heading B, who may be properly classified as relief laborers, is only 267; and, as I have stated above, those who are now thrown out of employ by the closing of bridge work and who are really fit objects for relief, will be made over to the committees. The 800 shown as being employed on relief work No. 9, are Nuniyah, or skilled laborers, engaged in repairing the petty irrigation works in Government farms; these people work by contract at certain rates, and are paid in cash from the sums sanctioned from the improvement of estates' fund. It would have been impossible to have executed these repairs for the sum estimated had ordinary relief labor been employed; in fact, three times the amount would not have covered the expenditure; as it is, the work in most instances has been done within the estimate. In the financial results statement it will be observed Rs. 300 was paid out in cash during the fortnight for these works; this was for work done previous to

the receipt of orders to stop cash payments, but measured up during the fortnight. I would ask permission to be allowed to make cash payments for this work, which it is important should be continued as far as possible during the current season. The professional earth diggers refuse to accept payment wholly in rice, but I think would accept half rice, half cash.

*Rates of wages.*—The rates of grain wages originally fixed, as stated in my last, were one seer per male adult,  $\frac{1}{2}$  seer per woman, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  seer per child. As soon as I saw that the people had left for good, and that there was no fear of their returning, I raised the rates for the few remaining laborers to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  seers per man, 1 seer per woman, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  per child. The fall in the market price of rice also warranted this.

*Irrigation works in Government farms.*—In my last narrative I fully explained what had been done under this head. These works being of a remunerative nature, are being continued. I have explained above the manner in which these works have been carried out, and have solicited sanction to continue cash payments, the money being in hand for the purpose.

*Arrangements for tools.*—No remarks necessary.

#### C.—TRANSPORT OF FOOD.

*Approximate amount of private food-supplies.*—Private food-supplies ample.

*Sufficiency or otherwise of means of transport.*—Nothing to report.

#### D.—STORAGE OF GRAIN AT RELIEF WORKS.

The accompanying statement I exhibits all necessary under this head. The demand for Government rice has been greater than I anticipated during the fortnight; a large number of ryots have applied for loans, but I have refused their applications generally, unless backed up by a recommendation from the landlord. My efforts have been directed towards inducing the landlords themselves to take loans and accept the risk of collection. This they were not inclined to do at first, but since the rates have been lowered (by Government No. 3966—S.R., dated 11th June 1874) they are coming forward more freely.

The following exhibits the disposal of rice during the fortnight:—

	Mds. Srs. Ch.
(1) Grain disposed of up to date of last report	... 137 38 1 $\frac{1}{4}$
(2) Grain disposed of during the fortnight:—	<hr/>
(a) by payment to laborers ...	... 282 22 5
(b) by sale to the public ...	... 286 7 7
(c) in charitable relief, or in any other shape	... ....
(d) by advances to ryots (through zemindars)	... 1,838 12 0
Total	... 2,389 1 12
Total to date	<hr/> ... 2,526 39 13 $\frac{1}{2}$

*Condition of storage houses.*—The rice in the Moreby storehouse, which was reported in my last narrative as being infested with white ants, has been removed to the Rajah's own bhandar at Sonpurah. All the other galahs are in good order.

#### E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES AND THEIR RESULTS.

Seven native gentlemen received Rs. 40,000 for the purchase of rice on the part of Government; all have fulfilled their engagements but the Bisrampore Jaghirdar, Baboo Lachmi Baksh Rai, who has been called upon to refund the unexpended amount now in his hands.

*Advances to municipalities.*—No municipalities.

*Advances to private parties for land improvements.*—The accompanying statement II gives all information under this head. All further advances have been stopped, and the circle officers are still employed in making the prescribed enquiries as to the amount of work performed. These enquires will not be completed before the beginning of next month.

#### F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

The following exhibits the amounts subscribed and realised during the fortnight:—

Subscribed.	Amount.	Realised.	Amount.
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
Amount subscribed up to preceding fortnight	... 7,524 4 0	Up to preceding fortnight	... 6,126 4 0
During the fortnight	... 615 8 0	During fortnight	... 615 8 0
Total	... 8,139 12 0	Total	... 6,741 12 0

and the expenditure on account of charitable relief for the half-month ending 15th June 1874—

Under heading	B	C	D	Miscellaneous	Total	Rs. A. P.
Ditto	... * ...	... * ...	... * ...	... * ...	... * ...	... 150 3 3
Ditto	... * ...	... * ...	... * ...	... * ...	... * ...	... 20 8 9
Miscellaneous	... * ...	... * ...	... * ...	... * ...	... * ...	... 30 1 0
					Total	... 200 13 0

The average number of persons were—

Heading B	...	...	...	...	301
Ditto C	...	...	...	...	36
Ditto D	...	...	...	...	...
			Total	...	337

The number of persons in receipt of relief as per last narrative was 194. The increase is due to our having taken on a few poor persons who had no field work to go to when the road works were closed. I have been making enquiries as to how long it will be necessary to continue charitable relief, and am told that some of the present recipients will find work as soon as the transplanting of rice begins and the remainder, with few exceptions, may safely be sent back to their former occupations as soon as the early rain crops have been cut. In regard to the Moslem ladies at Hossainabad, Mr. Davis, of Akbarpur, writes me, that after many attempts to get at facts, he is unable to give me any information. I am surprised at this, as Mr. Davis has held farms in the pargunah and been in intimate relations with the people for the last 30 years. I am now endeavouring to collect some reliable information myself.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.

	Rs. A. P.
Total expenditure from sub-divisional treasure chest as per last narrative	... 2,06,791 13 6

Detail of above total.

	Rs. A. P.
Disbursement to out-officers in charge of relief work, No. 1	... 11,977 4 0
Ditto ditto	" 2 ... 14,900 0 0
Ditto ditto	" 3 ... 20,200 0 0
Ditto ditto	" 4 ... 18,722 12 0
Ditto ditto	" 5 ... 11,025 0 0
Ditto ditto	" 6 ... 27,025 0 0
Ditto ditto	" 7 ... 9,850 0 0
Ditto ditto	" 8 ... 11,800 0 0
Ditto ditto	" 9 ... 5,500 0 0
Ditto ditto	" 10 ... 11,500 0 0
Ditto ditto	" 11 ... 5,000 0 0
Ditto ditto	" 12 ... 1,000 0 0
Total	... 1,48,500 0 0
Advances to trustworthy residents for purchase of grain	... 40,000 0 0
Amount given out in part payment of charges for conveyance of Government rice from Dehri, as per contract	... 3,768 11 9
Charges for transport of Lohardugga rice from Daltongunge to Leslunge	... 58 12 0
Payments on account of establishment at storage golahs	... 222 13 6
Charges for conveyance of tools from Dehri as per contract	... 126 8 3
To zemindars and others on account of land improvements	... 14,115 0 0

Expenditure during the fortnight under report.

	Rs. A. P.
Disbursement to out-officers in charge of relief work, No. 1	... ....
Ditto ditto	" 2 ... ....
Ditto ditto	" 3 ... ....
Ditto ditto	" 4 ... ....
Ditto ditto	" 5 ... ....
Ditto ditto	" 6 ... ....
Ditto ditto	" 7 ... ....
Ditto ditto	" 8 ... ....
Ditto ditto	" 9 ... 300 0 0
Ditto ditto	" 10 ... ....
Ditto ditto	" 11 ... ....
Ditto ditto	" 12 ... ....
Total	... 300 0 0
Payment on accounts of establishment at storage golahs	... 127 7 9
Total for fortnight's expenditure—	
(a).—Final payments	... 427 7 9
(b).—Advances repayable	... ....
Grand Total to end of fortnight	... 2,07,219 5 3

## STATEMENT I.

*Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the Sub-division of Palamow for the Fortnight ending 27th June 1874.*

NAMES OF GOLANS.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain excluding of grain transferred to other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.				Estimated grain expenditure for fortnight.
				By sales to the public or laborers.	By advances to ryots.	By payment in kind to laborers.	Total.	
1. Daltonunge ...	1874. 27th June	From Delhi Mds. 20,000	Ms. S. C. 8,311 2 <sup>1</sup> 11	Ms. S. C. 310 31 7	Ms. S. C. 140 0 0	Ms. S. C. 269 27 4 <sup>1</sup>	Ms. S. C. 660 18 11 <sup>1</sup>	
2. Pansis ...	Ditto ...	Loharduga 1,200	1,490 12 14	.....	28 20 0	55 31 8	84 11 8	
3. Panki ...	Ditto ...	Rs. 40,000 advanced to trust-worthy residents for purchase of rice for Government, representing about ... 12,000	1,573 0 0	4 8 0	1,568 32 0	.....	1,573 0 0	
*4. Nawa ...	1st May	.....	778 15 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	About 3,900 mds.
5. Morhey ...	13th June	.....	1,582 30 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	
6. Surki ...	Ditto ...	.....	1,572 21 4	.....	.....	50 0 0	50 0 0	
7. Nuggur ...	31st May	.....	3,052 25 9	.....	.....	9 36 6	9 36 6	
8. Manjhawan ...	16th June	.....	1,105 27 7	.....	.....	0 16 4	0 16 4	
9. Hosimabad ...	Ditto ...	.....	1,076 2 8	.....	.....	37 29 0	37 29 0	
10. Kote ...	13th June	.....	728 3 4	10 8 0	101 0 0	.....	111 8 0	
11. Sutburwa ...	18th June	.....	115 16 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Total ...	33,200	21,595 9 9	325 7 7	1,838 12 0	363 20 6 <sup>1</sup>	2,526 39 18 <sup>1</sup>	

L. R. FORBES,  
*Offy. Assistant Commissioner.*

DALTONUNGE,  
*The 6th July 1874.*

STATEMENT II.  
Progress of work under Act XXXVI of 1871, for the Fortnight ending Saturday 27th June 1874.

NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS AND VALUE.	Total value of advances applied for.	Number of applications withdrawn.	Number of applications inquired into.	NUMBER OF CERTIFICATES ISSUED AND VALUE.			Number of certificates about to be issued.	Number of applications not yet in- quired into.	REMARKS.
				Up to last fortnight.	Value.	During the fortnight.			
Rs. 50 .....	3	150	....	3	.....	3	150	.....	.....
Above Rs. 50 and not exceeding Rs. 100 .....	20	1,895	9	11	4	6	600	.....	1
Above Rs. 100 and not exceeding Rs. 150 .....	9	1,235	4	6	2	3	450	.....	.....
Above Rs. 150 and not exceeding Rs. 200 .....	13	2,680	4	9	3	6	1,190	.....	.....
Above Rs. 200 and not exceeding Rs. 250 .....	22	6,890	8	14	.....	13	3,350	.....	1
Above Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 300 .....	9	800	.....	2	.....	2	800	.....	.....
Above Rs. 300 and not exceeding Rs. 400 .....	7	3,450	.....	7	2	5	2,450	.....	.....
Above Rs. 400 and not exceeding Rs. 600 .....	4	2,325	1	3	1	2	1,200	.....	.....
Above Rs. 600 and not exceeding Rs. 700 .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Above Rs. 700 and not exceeding Rs. 800 .....	1	800	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Above Rs. 800 and not exceeding Rs. 900 .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Above Rs. 900 and not exceeding Rs. 1,000 .....	6	6,000	.....	6	3	4	4,000	.....	.....
Total .....	87	25,135	26	61	14	44	14,190	.....	3

Dated the 6th July 1874.

L. R. FORBES,

Officer Assistant Commissioner.

No. 1789, dated Ranchee, the 3rd July, 1874.

From—H. L. ORLIPHANT, Esq., Deputy Commissioner, Lohardugga,  
To—COLONEL E. T. DALTON, c.s.i., Commissioner of Chota Nagpore.

In accordance with Government Circular No. 154—S.R., of the 16th January last, I have the honor to submit herewith my report on this district for the month of June.

2. The reports in regard to the Palamow sub-division are submitted by the Assistant Commissioner fortnightly, through your office to Government, in pursuance of Government orders of the 1st April last. The following remarks have reference to the remainder of the district commonly known as Chota Nagpore Proper, the area of which is 7,784 square miles.

3. *A—The general result of the past harvest, the prospects of the spring crops, the extent of the preparations for the early rice crop and other crops, and their prospects.*—At this period of the year no further remarks seem called for under the first two clauses of this heading, and I will, therefore, proceed to report on the prospects of the ensuing season.

4. From all I have been able to ascertain, the prospects up to the present time throughout the country may be described as most promising. The rainy season here may be said to have commenced with the month of June; the lands were then all ready for sowing, ploughing having previously been carried on briskly everywhere, through the welcome rain which fell in the months of February and March; the crops were thus able to be sown at once and earlier than usual, and under very favorable circumstances, and up to date the weather has continued most propitious.

5. The 'gora' or high land dhan, 'goondli', 'murwa' and 'mokai', have all been sown and the crops are thriving splendidly. If the weather continues favorable, the 'goondli' ought to be ripe in a month's time, and the gora dhan and mokai should be reaped at the end of August. The dow, or low land dhan, has also been sown, and is getting on well, and the planting out of the rupon dhan will shortly be proceeded with.

6. I append below a statement showing the total rainfall as registered at headquarters during the month of June in each of the last five years, as well as the total aggregate fall during the first six months of each year during the same period. It will be observed from this that the total fall during the first six months of the current year, as nearly as possible equals the average fall during the same period of the three years 1870 to 1872; the year 1873 was quite exceptional.

Month of June in each year.		1st January to 30th June in each year.	
Year.	Rainfall.	Year.	Rainfall.
1870	... 12·49	1870	... 14·57
1871	... 14·75	1871	... 20·62
1872	... 9·27	1872	... 13·37
1873	... 1·65	1873	... 4·93
1874	... 6·69	1874	... 15·81

7. *B.—The Supply of grain and the extent of import and export.*—The markets and bazaars in this district are wholly supplied from time to time by the Kols, the cultivating class, and the grain is there bought up by the traders and beparis, and carried away on pack-bullocks. This district always exports largely, and, as the rice crop last year was on the whole a very fair one, especially as compared with neighbouring districts, the export no doubt has been larger than usual, but it is impossible to speak with any accuracy as to the quantity exported.

8. The town of Lohardugga is the great centre of trade in this portion of the district, and I find from information lately furnished to me from there, that exportation is still going on briskly. During the last month about 16,400 pucca maunds of rice and other food-grains passed Chandowa from the south and south-east on pack-bullocks, and this grain finds its way to Palamow, Hazareebagh, Chattra, Sherghatta, and other places in Behar. Exportation is also going on from Bassia, Gobindpore, and other places in that part of the district towards the east.

9. It will thus be seen that private trade still continues very active, and there are no fears whatever now of its failing. I have reason to believe that stocks are still large, and more than equal to any demand which is likely to be made on them. Prices have never risen at Lohardugga above 15 seers for common rice, and at the close of last month they had fallen to 20 seers, and if prospects continue as at present, I don't think they will rise again.

10. There is little or no importation now into this portion of the district, save as regards the grain which is being brought in for the purpose of exportation, and that which passes through from the south towards the north and east. Importation in Palamow is still going on satisfactorily.

During the month about 4,400 pucca maunds of food-grain, chiefly rice, found its way there via the two routes by Chandower and Baloomath, and importation still continues from Burway, Gangpore, Juspore, and Sirgooga towards Daltongunge and Ghurowa, and other places in that direction.

11. *C.—The Range of prices and general condition of the people.*—The price of rice varies greatly in different parts of the district during the month; it was dearest at Sillee,

to the extreme east, where at the beginning of the month it sold at 14 pucca seers per rupee; and cheapest in the Biru pergannah, to the extreme south, where it sold at 23 seers per rupee. The price of rice during the month has generally fallen, as will be seen from the following statement:—

Name of place.	Price at the beginning of the month.	Price towards the close of the month.
Ranchee ..	15 seers per rupee.	16½ seers per rupee.
Lohardugga ..	15 "	20 "
Palkote ..	18 "	18 "
Bussia ..	18 "	18 "
Koremhay ..	19 "	20 "
Rahey ..	16 "	18 "
Sillee ..	14 "	15 "
Tamar ..	16 "	16 "
Burway ..	17 "	17 "
Gemlah ..	19 "	20 "
Biru Pergannah ..	23 "	23 "

In connection with prices, it is a fact worthy of remark that common rice is now actually selling at Ranchee at a lower rate than it was at the corresponding period last year, the rate now being 16½ seers against 16 of the preceding year.

12. The general condition of the people continues quite satisfactory; the season has opened well for them, and they are all busy with their crops. The general health also has, I think, been more than usually good this year, and on the whole the people generally have fared very well.

13. In the Tori pergannah, that is, the tract bordering on Palamow and Hazareebagh and in the Tamar pergannah, lying to the south-east of the district, the condition of the people in the earlier part of the season was not so good as in the rest of the district, but additional works were provided for all those in need of employment from the ordinary district road fund grant, and they have since fared tolerably well. Prices never rose as high in these parts as they might have been expected to, and the splendid crop of mohowa flower, coupled with the various kinds of jungle produce which was most abundant this year, afforded immense relief to the poorer classes, and removed all fears of any real distress.

14. D—*Immigration*.—There has been no immigration from any of the distressed districts as far as I have been able to ascertain.

15. E—*Extent to which local works have been utilized*.—I have nothing further to add to the information afforded under this head in my report submitted on the 4th April last. The additional works therein referred to as having been opened in the tracts now referred to in my 13th paragraph have been found sufficient. The usual annual works are being proceeded with in various parts of the district.

16. F—*Special matters relating to the scarcity*.—There is nothing which now calls for particular remark under this head. I would merely repeat that a sum of Rs. 2,360 has been distributed as loans under the Land Improvement Act through Mr. Peppé, the Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, who was vested with powers for the purpose under Government Orders No. 1916—S. R., and the works are being proceeded with under his supervision.

No. 1536, dated Purulia, the 7th July, 1874.

From—COLONEL E. A. ROWLATT, Deputy Commissioner of Manbhoom,  
To—COLONEL E. T. DALLTON, C.S.I., Commissioner of Chota Nagpore.

With reference to your memorandum No. 2115, of the 2nd instant, forwarding copy of your remarks on the return of laborers on local public works of this district for the fortnight ending the 20th ultimo, I have the honor to inform you that out of a total expenditure of Rs. 11,347-8-0 shown in the statement, Rs. 10,823-14-3 were expended on roads being constructed by contractors, and only Rs. 523-9-9 on roads being carried on directly by Government officers, in which is included the charge for establishments and the seven day's payment in cash, which were not put a stop to until the receipt of the orders of Government, dated the 27th June, which did not reach this place till the 29th idem; so that part payments in cash were not prohibited until the very end of the month.

2. The letter of Government directing the payment of laborers in grain instead of in cash, reached this place on the 30th May, when orders were immediately issued to all the relief officers to pay the laborers employed under them in rice, which I was enabled to do at once, as grain was available and small quantities only had to be carted out to where their relief tanks were situated; for the laborers employed on the roads, not under contractors, much larger quantities, however, would be required, and before changing from cash to grain payments the quantities of grain required had to be determined on, which I proceeded to do in communication with the Executive Engineer, whose absence from the station, however, somewhat delayed the completion of our arrangements, after which dépôts of grain had to be formed at the several places along these roads, where it was most desirable to store it. I had previously provided for a store of grain being made available

at Kassiepar for the Ludhurka and Gourangdih road on which it is situated, and on this road payments in grain commenced early in June. The stock of rice required at the first four places noted in the margin, had to be carted out from Purulia, and that for Bagda had to be conveyed from Rughunathpore to Bagda in Northern Ambikanagar, and thence to Bagda, to arrange

	Mds.	Srs.
Jhalda	... 300	0
Arita	... 500	0
Hura	... 135	0
Kanda	... 235	20
Bagda	... 750	0
	<hr/> 1,821	<hr/> 20

which I had to address the relief officer at Manbazar. In providing stores at all these above places, some delay necessarily took place, after which the rice had again to be distributed from these places along the different lines close to where the works were going on, which, of course, occasioned some further delay, but payments in grain commenced on all these roads on the dates as per margin, after which all payments in cash have ceased.

3. Nearly all the available carts being engaged at the time in conveying Government grain from Rughunathpore to Purulia, some delay unavoidably took place in procuring carriage to convey the rice to these out-stations; but no delay occurred that could be avoided, and stocks have now been stored that will, I believe, be sufficient to last as long as it

will be necessary to keep the works open.

4. From the above it will be seen that the orders of Government have been fully carried out in less than a month, notwithstanding the difficulties we have had to contend with in the weather deficiency of carriage, and want of roads.

No. 1618, dated Purulia, the 17th July 1874.

From—COLONEL E. A. ROWLATT, Deputy Commissioner of Manbhoom,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

WITH reference to paragraph 3 of Government Circular No. 154—S.R., dated the 16th January last, I have the honor to submit my fortnightly narrative up to the 11th instant.

#### A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

There is not much change to report regarding the state of the country since the date of the last narrative. The prospect of an early and bountiful supply of food-grains from the early crops still continues good; but during the latter part of the last fortnight there has been a deficiency of rain, so much so that transplanting, which had commenced, has had to be discontinued, and cultivators are now anxiously looking out for a good fall, sufficient to enable them to renew their operations. Not much harm, however, has been done as yet; but unless rain falls copiously soon, the main crop of rice will be late, and the breadth of land planted out be below the full quantity. From some parts of the district complaints are received that seed is wanting, and is difficult to procure. In some places it is said the mahajuns are demanding two rupees salami before they will advance any paddy for seed or food, in consequence of which the cultivators are again coming forward and applying for loans of Government rice to exchange for seed and enable them to pay their labourers. The deficiency of rain and the want of means to employ labourers by the cultivating classes is still causing large numbers to resort to the relief works for employment, and is also adding greatly to the numbers applying for relief at the poor-houses, and in the group circles. The most industrious are the first to get employment on field-work, and the less so resort to the relief works but there also; the lazy and indolent now find they are really compelled to exert themselves, for on account of the reduction of wages and payments being made in rice only, at 12 seers per rupee, the daily wage is now no longer sufficient wherewithal to supply their wants, so they are taking in greater numbers than before to task-work, by which they find they can still make enough to live on if they work hard. The result, therefore, of lowering the rate of wage on the relief works has been good, and as it is everywhere below what is paid by the cultivators, no injury is being done to agricultural prospects, whilst numbers are being provided for on whom who otherwise would be out of employment and suffering from distress. On this point Mr. Hare, the relief officer of the Purulia circle, remarks: "All not being able as yet to obtain field-work, large numbers still resort to our minor relief works, where such are situated within a reasonable distance of their homes; nor has the rapid reduction of their wages from fair rates to the excessively hard terms on which they are now employed operated to thin their numbers to any large extent. Daily labourers were first paid 1½ annas (men) and 1 anna (women) per diem in rice at the rate of the nearest bazaar for six days in the week, and the same in pice on the seventh. They are now paid in rice during the whole week at the rate of 12 seers per rupee, each man receiving 1½ and each woman 1 anna worth per diem. Thus a woman earns (each week) just five and a quarter seers of very inferior rice, a considerable portion of which (at least 1½ to 2 seers) she has to barter, at the rate of 20 to 24 seers per rupee for oil, wood, and salt. If she happens to be a widow with a child or two dependent on her, it is plain that she earns no more than is barely sufficient to support life; yet my assistant in Khsopel reports that he has many Rajput and Maghaya Brahmin women working on the tanks he is excavating at

Kusumkeari. I think these facts are proof sufficient of the reality of the distress and the necessity there was of providing employment in the localities where such minor relief works have been opened. The most noteworthy result of the reduction of wages is that all of those formerly on the light-labour gangs, who had sufficient strength and could procure tools have formed themselves into parties and undertake piece-work at the rate of 2 annas per 100 cubic feet of earth, at which, by doing a thorough good day's work, they earn full meals and to spare. On many of my tanks such gangs, formed exclusively of women who have no male belongings, are to be seen working away at their tasks and earning twice as much as they used to do when on light-labour, and it is most gratifying to note how in some cases hard necessity has converted into honest work-people a set of malingerers, who used to be quite content if allowed to shuffle through a little sham work day-by-day, so long as by doing so it was possible to earn a bare subsistence." As a fact I know that what is stated by Mr. Hare has also occurred on the Purulia minor relief works, where Kurmi and Jolha women may be seen working together in gangs without any men on piece-work, and doing a good day's work. They even know how to measure their own work, and so are now no longer liable to be cheated out of the money they have earned.

The rainfall during the fortnight has only amounted to 1.22 inches, and from Manbazar it is reported by the relief officer that in parts of pergunnah Supur the crops are suffering from want of rain, and that in pergunnahs Koilapal and Phulkusma there is slight increase of distress amongst the lower classes for want of work in consequence of the cultivators not being able to employ them.

The health of the people has generally improved, though cases of cholera continued to occur in places, scattered about pretty well over the whole of the district. Small-pox is also on the decrease.

The price of rice and pulses, as given by the police up to the 11th instant with those of the previous fortnight, is given below :—

NAME OF BAZAR.	COARSE RICE.		FINE RICE.		PULSES.	
	Last report.	Present report.	Last report.	Present report.	Last report.	Present report.
Raipur ...	16	16½	15	15½	12	12
Manbazar ...	13	12½	12	11	12	10
Burrabazar ...	14	14	11	11	12	11
Echagurh ...	18	18	16	16	12	12
Jhalda ...	13	14	12	13	12	11
Purulia ...	14	14	12	12	12	12
Govindpur ...	12	13	11	12	11	11
Roghnunthpur ...	13	13	11	11	12	11
Niraha ...	12	12½	11	11	11	10
Gourandih ...	12	12	11	11½	11	10

It will be seen from the above that the price of coarse rice has fallen in four, risen in one, and remained stationary in the other five places. Pulses have generally become dearer.

The markets are reported to be pretty well supplied, but purchasers are few, and money scarce; so that trade is on the whole very inactive. Small quantities of rice are being exported from this district to those places where prices rule higher; but this will, I believe, cease as soon as the heavy rains set in.

There has, I am glad to say, been no increase in crime up to date; and as long as we are able to supply the cultivators with what rice they require, and keep our relief measures going on as at present, I am in hopes that I shall not have to report any increase in what is usually one of the worst effects of scarcity and high prices of food.

#### B.—RELIEF WORKS.

Since the introduction of payments in grain only to the labourers employed on the relief works, the numbers have decreased, and some works have had to be closed altogether, owing to the people working on them having deserted them entirely. Many of those who have left the relief works have no doubt found employment in the fields; but it unfortunately happens that the cultivators cannot afford to employ as many of the purely labouring class this year as usual, in consequence of their means of paying them having been exhausted in supplying their own wants. Work elsewhere is therefore very slack, and after the transplanting of the rice crop is over, many will, I have no doubt, apply for work again on the relief works, and be glad to get it on the terms now offered them. Out of the 19 roads being constructed, 1

Niraha and Jamtara road, entered in the margin had been closed by the 4th instant, up to which only the returns extend, and the average number of labourers employed on the remainder has decreased to 6,382, being 5,700 less than the number returned in the last fortnight. Of those still employed, 1,582 were on daily wages and 4,800 doing piece-work. The greater part of those receiving daily wages were men employed in the work of dressing, which cannot well be made into task-work.

Name of Circle.	No. of tanks.	No. of labourers.
Govindpore Circle	15	329
Raghunathpore W.	7	204
Ditto E.	16	1,295
Purulia	19	862
Manbazar	2	563
Total	59	3,243

The number of minor relief works carried on by Government as entered in the margin now only amounts to 59, which is 3 less than during the last fortnight. The decrease in the number has taken place in the Manbazar circle, where the work on 2 tanks had to be closed on account of the labourers having all left them, and one from the same cause in the Govindpore circle.

The orders of Government directing payments in cash to be discontinued on the 7th day also, were only received on the 29th ultimo, and by the relief officers, one or two days later; so that some small payments in cash were still made during the fortnight, but have since then entirely ceased. The whole of the cash payments amounted to Rs. 23-4-3, whilst the quantity of Government rice paid away as wages aggregated up to date 3,534 maunds 17 seers 10 chittacks.

The quantity of grain expended by the contractors on the roads being constructed by them in paying their labourers has not been separately given in the returns received from the relief officers. The value will be deducted from their bills.

#### C.—TRANSPORT OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

At the close of the last fortnight the only grain still to be moved was that in store in the golah at Hijli, and the remainder of the Manbazar circle allotment in store at Raghunathpore. The transport of the Hijli grain was all completed by the 11th instant, but 8,871 maunds out of the 20,000 allotted to the Manbazar circle is still in store in the Raghunathpore golah. It is being removed as fast as it is possible to do so; but as there are numerous streams to be crossed between those two places, the grain has to be repacked in 30-seer bags, as the cartmen find the 2-maund bags so unwieldy that they are unable to carry them across the rivers and nullahs, at each of which they have to unload and reload their carts before they can cross them. The relief officer of the Manbazar circle reports that the carts are constantly detained on the way by the rise of the rivers, and that had the rice not been well covered over, not a maund would have reached in a state fit for use, whereas the loss from wetting has been but small.

Except the Manbazar circle, all the others have now received their full allotment.

#### D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

The total quantity of Government grain received and stored in the five circles into which the distressed part of this district has been divided is as follows:—

	Mds.	S.	Ch.
Govindpore Circle	68,182	5	10
Raghunathpore, Western "	50,104	8	4
Ditto Eastern "	44,567	23	4
Purulia "	27,545	10	0
Manbazar "	11,128	15	12

8,871-24 maunds have still to be conveyed to Manbazar.

#### E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES, AND THEIR RESULTS.

Up to the 11th July advances have been made to the following extent:—

	Ra.	A.	P.
1. Advances to zemindars and others for the purchase of grain without interest ...	10,000	0	0
2. To traders and others of a safe and respectable character with interest ...	11,567	0	0
3. To zemindars and talookdars to assist their ryots	9,950	0	0
4. To landholders for land improvements ...	69,000	0	0
5. To Purulia Municipality ...	4,000	0	0

The loaning out of the Government rice to the cultivators and others on security, and the quantity given to chowkeedars and paid to tabidars employed on relief duty up to the 11th July, is as follows:—

To cultivators:—	Mds.	S.	Ch.
In the Govindpore Circle ...	46,023	39	14
" " Raghunathpore, Western "	28,375	39	1
" " ditto, Eastern "	33,636	20	0
" " Purulia "	19,726	15	0
" " Manbazar "	7,154	25	4
Total	1,34,917	19	3

To non-cultivators:—	Mds.	S.	Ch.
In the Govindpore Circle ...	185	0	0
" " Raghunathpore, Western "	606	8	8
" " ditto, Eastern "	472	0	0
" " Purulia "	76	0	0
" " Manbazar "	.....		
Total	1,339	8	0

## To Chowkidars—

In the Govindpur	Circle ...	...	284	0	8
" " Raghunathpore Western	" ...	...	259	20	0
" " Eastern	" ...	...	305	0	0
" " Purnulia	" ...	...	240	0	0
" " Manbazar	" ...	...	.....		
	Total ...		1,088	20	0
To 24 tabidars at 2 seers per diem whilst employed on relief duty	...	...	171	26	0
	Total ...		1,37,516	33	11

The cultivators are still applying for further loans of Government rice, which they require, they say, to enable them to employ labourers to transplant the rice into the fields from the seed-beds. This operation requires a large number of hands, and unless done quickly and at the proper time, the great autumn crop of rice, on which so much depends, will be a short one, and scarcity again prevail during 1875, so that some further advances appear desirable in order to ensure a good harvest at the close of this season.

## F.—(a)—CHARITABLE RELIEF BY GOVERNMENT.

Govindpur	Circle ...	...	77		
Raghunathpore W.	E. ...	...	22		
" "	E. ...	...	22		
Purnulia	" ...	...	45		
Manbazar	" ...	...	75		
	Total ...		241		
Govindpur	Circle ...	1,97			
Raghunathpore W.	E. ...	611			
" "	E. ...	2,484			
Purnulia	" ...	3,320			
Manbazar	" ...	8,000			
	Total ...	11,222			

\* Approximate.

group, or three in each village, as each group on an average contains about 18 villages.

The total number looks large, but when reduced to the number relieved in each village is not excessive, considering that Government has now undertaken the duty of public dispenser of charity, which, no doubt, has the effect of stopping the flow of individual benevolence, which at this particular time but few of the residents in the villages are able to afford. The relief officers have been directed, and all, I believe, are doing their best to reduce the numbers as low as possible, but find it very difficult to make large reductions, as the number of extremely poor and destitute persons in this district is very large indeed.

## F.—(b)—CHARITABLE RELIEF BY RELIEF COMMITTEES.

All the relief committees had up to the close of the last fortnight been relieved by the group officers of the work of distributing uncooked food, except in a small portion of the Raghunathpore western circle, where in 15 groups the arrangements for affording this kind of relief were not quite complete.

These, however, have subsequently been perfected, and no more uncooked food is now given out by the sub-committees.

Classified as directed in the notification of the central committee dated the 4th March last, the sums expended during the fortnight according to the returns received up to the 11th instant are as follows:—

	B.	C.	D.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
In the Govindpur	Circle ...	442	5 8
" Raghunathpore W.	" ...	1,601	14 3
" E. "	" ...	1,249	1 9
" Purnulia	" ...	820	0 6
" Manbazar	" ...	72	9 9
	Total ...	4,194	15 11
		2,361	0 6
		104	3 6

The numbers receiving relief in the above forms during the fortnight under report amounted to—

	B.	C.	D.
In the Govindpur Circle.	..	634	..
" Raghunathpore W. "	..	2,492	718
" E. "	..	7,124	222
" Purnulia "	..	1,131	585
" Manbazar "	..	244	907
	Total ..	6,225	2,422
		196	

The total number of persons relieved during the previous fortnight by the sub-committees was 6,470, and during the last fortnight 8,843; so that there has been an increase of 2,373 persons relieved, which I can only attribute to many of those who maintained themselves by

working on the minor relief works have now resorted to the sub-committees, from finding they could not make enough to live on now that the rate of wages has been so much reduced.

There can be no doubt but that for the relief operations undertaken during the present year, a great many of those who have been relieved must have died off from actual starvation or from diseases brought on by insufficient and unwholesome food, such as can be picked up in the jungles; but from this they have been saved by the aid that has been extended to them in so liberal a manner by the charitably disposed, who have contributed to the relief fund. The condition of the poor would undoubtedly have been much worse this year than ordinarily is the case had it not been for this relief; but large numbers, at all events in this district, ordinarily, I am convinced, live on the very verge of starvation, and annually, I have not the least doubt, perish from diseases brought on by want of food, if not from actual starvation. For, however poor they may be, they all marry and have families, without any reference whatever as to whether they have any chance of providing for them; and as employment is insufficient for the numbers seeking it, and wages are consequently very low, there does not seem to be any chance of their prospects improving, but rather, it is much to be feared, that a superabundant number of extremely poor families must lead to greater and greater distress amongst them unless some means can be devised for largely increasing the amount of remunerative employment.

#### G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

Total expenditure from the district and sub-divisional treasuries as shown in the last narrative, Rs. 2,21,433-15-9.

Expenditure during the last fortnight up to the 11th July 1874.

	On Relief Works.	Rs. A. P.
No. 1. 1st section, Chaibassa road, Purulia to Kantandi	..	132 3 6
" 2. Ditto, Kantandi to Chotourma	..	54 13 0
" 3. 2nd ditto, Chotourma to Jojodi	..	168 0 0
" 4. 3rd ditto, Jejodi to Jamdi	..	312 0 0
" 5. 4th ditto, Jamdi to Suburnarekha	..	325 13 0
" 7. 1st ditto, Bankoora road, Purulia to Singbazar	..	379 2 0
" 8. 2nd ditto, Singbazar to Ludhurka	..	157 14 0
" 9. 3rd ditto, Ludhurka to Hunra	..	107 11 0
" 10. 4th ditto, Hunra to Chatna boundary	..	197 8 0
" 11. Ditto, Charra Junction	..	191 0 0
" 12. Road from Damda to Burrabazar	..	114 0 6
" 13. 1st section, Manbazar road, Purulia to Chipida	..	236 6 9
" 23. Road from Manbazar to Kasipur, Ledadi to Palgaon	..	29 12 9
" 24. Purulia to Chas road	..	81 3 9
" 25. Jhalda to Chandil road	..	100 11 6
" 17. Hazareebagh road from Goai to Hazareebagh boundary	..	859 2 6
" 23. Road from Manbazar to Kasipur	..	334 13 0
" 13. 1st section, Manbazar road, Chipida to Kendu	..	281 10 9
" 14. 2nd ditto, Kendu to Manbazar.	..	196 8 9
" 17. Raneegunge road, Raghunathpur to Saltora	..	914 4 9
" " Hazareebagh road, F. to K.	..	288 13 6
" 17M. Dubre to Damudah road	..	282 2 0
" 19. Road from Telkupi Ghât to Chelliamma	..	420 11 3
" 17. Raneegunge road, Saltora to Bankoora boundary	..	19 6 9
Total Rupees	..	6,175 13 0

Establishment and contingencies	..	2,085 0 2
Transport of Government grain	..	5,833 15 0
Storage of Government grain	..	674 0 0
Packages and incidental	..	5 0 0
Miscellaneous	..	21 6 0
Total	..	8,619 11 2
Grand Total up to end of fortnight	..	2,36,229 7 11

#### Disposal of Government Grain.

	Mds. S. Ch.
1st.—Grain disposed of up to date of last report	.. 1,29,329 13 4
2nd.—Grain disposed of during the fortnight—	
a.—By sale to labourers ..	.. 780 0 4
b.—Ditto to public ..	.. 24 0 0
c.—In charitable relief or in any other way ..	.. 27,275 10 2
Total	.. 1,57,417 23 10

E. A. ROWLATT, Colonel,  
Deputy Commr., Manbhum.\*

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the District of Mymsoom on the dates nearest the 11th July 1874, for which Returns may be available.

Names of Circles, etc.	Dates for which figures are given.	Total quantity of Government grain stored, exclusive of Government grain transferred to other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.			Estimated receipts of the ensuing fort- night.	Estimated expenditure of the ensuing fortnight.
			Mds.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.		
Govindpore ...	8th July 1874	70,000	68,189 5 10	1,429 6 8	1,047 18 0	46,208 39 14	49,136 10 14
Roghoothnathpore, W.C. 9th	"	47,500	50,184 6 4	2,500 19 15	308 37 4	28,982 7 9	31,122 1 14
Ditto, E.C. 9th	"	47,500	44,557 23 14	1,908 27 7	6,205 0 0	34,108 10 0	32,103 6 14
Purnia ...	11th "	28,000	27,545 10 0	.....	1,862 18 2	21,711 34 0	43,013 3 14
Manbazar ...	12th "	20,000	11,128 15 12	.....	474 31 6	7,154 25 4	168 30 5
						7,828 6 15	5,500 0 0
							4,500

PURULIA,  
The 17th July 1874.

E. A. ROWLATT, Colonel,  
Deputy Commissioner.



*Statement of Relief Works, together with the Number of Persons employed on each Work, as required in Government Orders No. 144—T.F., of 5th May 1874.—(Continued.)*

No.	NAME OF WORK.	NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED						Total number of laborers on each work.	
		On daily wages.			On piece-work.				
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.		
<b>MANBAZAR CIRCLE.</b>									
31	Road from Manbazar to the end of Manbhum pergunnah.	...	...	...	60	20	8	...	88
32	Road from Manbhum pergunnah to Juddpore	15	...	...	177	125	47	15	349
33	Road from Manbazar to Kasipore	26	43	13	270	118	75	82	463
34	1st section—Manbazar road, from Purulia to Kend (Chipida to Kend).	14	93	10	70	69	...	117	139
35	2nd " " " Kenda to Manbazar.	23	34	4	59	46	1	61	106
	Total P. W. D. laborers	...	78	170	27	636	378	131	275 1,145
<i>(B.)—Minor Relief Works under Circle Officers.</i>									
<b>PURULIA CIRCLE.</b>									
Siju tank	...	...	...	...	8	8	3	...	19
Dimdiha "	...	2	...	...	15	16	2	2	33
Tetlo	...	2	3	1	8	5	...	6	13
Jambad "	...	22	65	16	4	3	3	93	10
Pichasi "	...	10	18	4	1	...	...	32	1
Bhangra "	...	4	9	5	8	9	...	18	17
Kesurghur tank	...	5	8	1	...	...	...	14	...
Ludhurka "	...	9	24	1	1	...	...	34	1
Biralgoria "	...	2	5	8	15	...	...	15	23
Aymundi "	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	5
Heslah "	...	48	56	15	3	...	...	119	3
Mudali "	...	2	14	4	2	9	4	20	15
Jarali "	...	3	14	3	8	...	...	20	8
Urusaram "	...	8	19	3	8	5	6	30	19
Jhaida "	...	4	11	...	2	4	...	15	6
Heslah pergunnah tank	...	...	...	...	5	6	1	...	12
Jyotrah "	...	6	14	8	9	...	...	28	9
Pundira "	...	...	...	...	9	13	...	...	22
Gamarai "	...	...	...	...	9	7	6	...	22
Kusumkiai "	...	25	54	12	22	22	...	91	44
Artah and Chandunkiai road	...	19	22	2	...	...	...	43	...
	Total	...	171	326	83	139	117	26	580 282
<b>ROGHONATHPORE—WEST CIRCLE.</b>									
Anerah tank	...	...	...	...	40	25	2	...	67
Para	...	8	...	...	56	14	7	8	77
Phusrabad "	...	...	...	...	18	8	4	...	30
Rowtorah "	...	1	...	...	3	2	...	1	5
Mahal "	...	1	2	1	4	2	...	4	6
Perma "	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	6
	Total	...	1	11	1	124	53	14	13 191
<b>ROGHONATHPORE—EAST CIRCLE.</b>									
Bortorah tank	...	7	36	6	6	3	2	49	11
Juganpore "	...	13	24	10	9	18	5	47	32
Murardihli "	...	9	35	6	...	...	...	50	...
Moheda "	...	5	8	2	1	...	...	15	1
Satoori "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhuluri "	...	29	60	44	9	6	...	133	15
Ryedihi "	...	1	...	...	14	...	...	1	14
Upadrah "	...	25	13	49	...	...	...	87	...
Kustow "	...	18	32	7	9	...	...	57	9
Sirjam "	...	6	20	12	26	18	14	38	58
Katonkiai "	...	12	55	35	38	1	...	102	39
Gourandihli "	...	28	80	21	25	...	...	129	25
Gopalpore "	...	2	12	11	55	71	5	25	131
Bhatin "	...	4	16	12	8	3	3	32	14
Sootabjee "	...	5	50	8	1	...	...	73	1
Ramboin "	...	24	61	12	...	...	...	97	...
	Total	...	198	502	235	201	120	29	935 350

*Statement of Relief Works, together with the Number of Persons employed on each Work, as required in Government Orders No. 144—T.F., of 5th May 1874.—(Concluded.)*

No.	NAME OF WORK.	NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.						Total number of laborers on each work.	
		On daily wages.			On piece-work.				
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.		
MANBAZAR CIRCLE.									
Kajolkoora tank	...	...	6	2	85	17	7	102	
Khirpai	"	...	...	...	240	167	14	414	
Kaloo	"	...	...	...	31	2	...	33	
Total	...	6	6	2	356	186	7	549	
GOVINDPORE CIRCLE.									
Upchuria tank	...	9	21	8	6	8	5	38	
Chelagi	"	2	1	...	23	3	...	3	
Ghagra	"	6	15	2	1	...	9	23	
Gorgoro	"	14	7	10	7	8	5	24	
Paharpur	"	...	...	...	10	4	4	19	
Mardina	"	...	...	...	9	5	4	18	
Sindri	"	...	...	...	7	6	4	17	
Macha Mahool	"	...	...	...	20	13	17	50	
Jopechausi	"	...	...	...	40	15	5	60	
Total	...	31	44	20	123	62	49	234	
(C) Court of Wards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(D) Grand total of laborers in Purulia Circle	406	627	158	1,470	342	84	1,191	1,896	
Grand total of laborers in Roghoonath-pore, W. Circle.	258	162	15	1,177	364	78	435	1,619	
Grand total of laborers in Roghoonath-pore, E. Circle.	206	524	236	256	141	30	966	427	
Grand total of laborers in Govindpore Circle.	138	142	38	438	268	89	318	790	
Grand total of laborers in Manbazar Circle.	84	176	29	992	564	138	289	1,694	
Total number of laborers on all works in the district	...	5,425	3,905	895	3,199	6,426			

PURULIA,  
The 17th July 1874.

E. A. ROWLATT, Colonel,  
Deputy Commissioner, Manbroom.

No. 38—M.A., dated Calcutta, the 15th July 1874.

From—LORD H. ULLICK BROWNE, Commissioner of the Presidency Division,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

In continuation of my No. 37—M.A., dated 30th June 1874, submitting the fortnightly narrative of the Collector of Nuddea for the fortnight ending 29th June 1874, I have the

\* No. 798—S.R., dated 13th July 1874. honor to submit the Collector's report\* for the fortnight ending 13th July 1874.

2. Though the season has hitherto been most favorable, and the prospects of the early rice crop are unusually good, more rain is now wanted all over this division, especially for the planting out of the amun crop.

3. With reference to the Collector's paragraph 9, a sub-committee of local residents have been working under the relief committee and the Collector at Debogram, and appear to have become as slack as such local sub-committees sometimes are. The locality is, as regards distress, much the worst in the district; but the number obtaining charitable relief, viz. 11,000, seems very disproportionate to the number on relief works. On the Collector's recommendation I directed Mr. R. Dutt, sub-divisional officer of Meherpore, to make Debogram his head-quarters. The Sub-Deputy Collector has been placed in charge of the treasury, and exercises third class magisterial powers. Mr. Dutt will supervise the proceedings at several relief centres, including one at a large village just within his sub-division, where he will take up the more important cases. Between his supervision and Mr. Stevens' order about cooked food, I have no doubt that matters will, during the next fortnight, be set right as regards charitable relief and relief works.

4. The late orders of Government as to payment for relief works in rice will test the need for such employment closely, as work-people will only work for rice alone, and that Burman rice with a good deal of paddy in it, if driven to it by great necessity. At the same time I am confident that the low rates of wages we have been giving in Nuddea has operated well in this direction, as, for instance, when the work-people left the works for the first weeding of the aous crop, and then returned to the number of 1,200 in a fortnight, a proof that the relief work rates are lower than those given by cultivators.

No. 798—S.R., dated Kishnaghur, the 13th July 1874.

From—C. C. STEVENS, Esq., Collector of Nuddea,  
To—The Commissioner of the Presidency Division.

In submitting my narrative of distress for the fortnight ending this day I have the following remarks to make.

1. *State of the country.*—With the exception of thanas Kalligunge and Nakasiparah in the Sudder sub-division, portions of Karimpore and Tehatta in Meherpore, thana Jaguli and part of thana Ranaghat in sub-division Ranaghat, the bazaars in the different parts of the district are supplied with grain enough to meet local wants. The importation of 5,000 maunds of Burman rice (which I have lately received from Government) in thana Kalligunge and Nakasiparah, is thought in the neighbourhood to have had some effect on the prices there, but I do not myself think that this effect can have been great. The stocks in the hands of the mahajuns have become very low. Private trade is busy and importations are being made into the different marts. Jolly dhan, cheena, and bhura, have been harvested, and fair outturn secured. The aous crop, which still promises very well, will be fit for harvesting within two or three weeks from this date. With moderately favourable weather for the coming crops the stocks in hand will be disposed of, and with the help of the importations, will prove generally sufficient for the district till the aous is gathered.

2. The following are the rates of the different sorts of grain prevailing in the several markets:—

		Common rice.	Kolye.	Moongi.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Gangni	...	3 4 0	.....	.....
Meherpore	...	2 8 0	.....	.....
Kishnaghur	...	3 0* 0	2 9 0	3 6 0
Santipore	...	3 8 0	.....	.....
Ranaghat	...	3 2 0	.....	.....
Chagdaha	...	2 15 0	.....	.....
Bongong	...	2 12 0	2 8 0	3 8 0
Kooshtea	...	2 12 0	2 2 0	2 10 0
Chooadanga	...	3 0 0	.....	.....
Alumdangah	...	2 12 0	.....	.....
Damoorhooda	...	2 12 0	.....	.....
Dowlutgunge	...	2 14 0	.....	.....
Karimpore	...	2 13 0	.....	.....
Tehatta	...	2 12 0	.....	.....

From above it appears that prices have fallen in Kooshtea, Chooadangah, Meherpore, and Sudder, while in Bongong and Ranaghat they have remained stationary. This falling off in price may be attributed to the splendid outturn which it is hoped the present promising aous crop will yield.

3. No reliable information has been received as to the actual quantity of grain in stock. I have nothing to add to what I reported in my last narrative.

4. *State of the crops.*—Jolly dhan, bhura, and cheena, have been harvested and have produced a fair yield. The aous crop up to this time is promising. The plants look very healthy. The cessation of rain for the last fifteen days is injuring that portion of the rice which is now in the ear. Amun sowings have been going on for some time, though for want of rain transplanting works are being delayed.

5. It is reported that sufficient rain has fallen in sub-divisions Kooshtea, Chooadangah, and Bongong. This has not been the case in sub-divisions Ranaghat, Meherpore, and Sudder. The very slight showers that have fallen have been inadequate to the wants of the growing crops, especially amun. Rain on the whole is much wanted; the weather seems unsettled again, and possibly the rain may be coming.

6. I do not think that upon the whole the distress has increased. The number of grain thefts has decreased. The sub-divisional officers of Ranaghat and Chooadangah mention two grain thefts in their sub-divisions.

7. No particular decrease in abbaki revenue is observable. What there is is no doubt attributable to the increase in the price of food-grains.

8. All classes, I believe, now look forward to the cessation of distress in about a month more. Now and then we receive intelligence that isolated parts of the district are beginning to feel the pressure, but I do not think that measures of any importance will be required anywhere except where they have been already undertaken.

9. The sub-divisional officer of Meherpore reports that steps which he took to alleviate the slight distress in certain portions of thanas Karimpore, Tehatta, and Gangui, have proved adequate to the wants of the several localities. He further says that things are day by day improving, and that no fresh measures will be necessary. No report has been received from the sub-divisional officer of Bongong about the distress said to have prevailed in certain villages of Mohespore. I am quite sure that there can be nothing very serious. This is doubtless the case with the eastern part of thana Ranaghat. I have just returned from a visit to Debogram and some of the distressed tracts in the neighbourhood. The special and immediate object of my visit was to see why so many persons (the daily average had been reported at about 11,000) were obtaining gratuitous relief, while but little was going on in the way of work. I visited four of the circles and examined the register of another. I found that through a misunderstanding funds for sufficient work were not in hand, and therefore some persons were obtaining gratuitous relief who ought to be made to work. This will be at once cured. The number of children obtaining relief is large; the reason for this is that the ordinary rate of wages is low, and I am obliged to keep down the rates on our work so as to avoid competing with ryots and others who hire labourers for agricultural purposes. The consequence of this is that at present rates a man is not able to support a large family, but he is able to support a small one. Now, if we increased our rates for work so as to enable a man with a large family to support himself and his family entirely, we must either have separate rates of payments, according to the number of persons in the family (thus giving gratuitous relief in another form and drawing away from the fields all the labourers with large families), or we must raise the wages of those with small families to more than is sufficient for their support, and so attract all labourers to our work. It might be said that under these circumstances the works should be closed, but this view is not sound. Some of our relief works require dressing and turfing. The poorer cultivators still in some parts come to the works and labour half time to support themselves, while they spend the rest of their day on their own fields; and again, it is generally expected that for about a fortnight after the weeding is over we shall have a good many labourers wanting work. Upon the whole, I am inclined to think the present arrangements is the cheapest and best that we could well adopt. I am happy to say that with the exception of one woman, who had, I am told, come over five or six days before from Burdwan, I saw no case of anything approaching extreme emaciation. I was, however, informed that the people obtaining relief had very visibly improved in their appearance. The chief cry made to me was for help in the shape of advances to cultivators, and this I should much like to be in a position to give at once. At one circle (that of Debogram itself) I do not think that the relief arrangements have been progressing satisfactorily. The Debogram sub-committee (though some two or three members have done good service) has been inefficient, and as not the most urgent and repeated calls from me could procure proper returns and accounts, I was compelled to take away all the practical work from its hands and to make it over to my own executive officers. This step has given offence to those through whose fault it became necessary, and they have, as I understand, done what they could to make the relief at Debogram itself failure. The result of this has been that in that circle the gratuitous relief has been, I am quite sure, excessive. I am exceedingly happy that the Commissioner has allowed me to avail myself of the help of Mr. Dutt, whose energy will, I have no doubt, overcome the difficulties. In the mean time, in anticipation of the orders of the district committee, I have directed the distribution of cooked instead of uncooked rice at Debogram for all persons living within two miles. I visited five of the Government relief tanks and a number of the tuccavi tanks. The Government tanks are all excellent works, and creditable to the supervisor, Baboo Dwarka Nath Sirkar, and his overseers. In the case of all the tuccavi tanks which I saw, it appeared to me that the money borrowed had been honestly spent. In point of quality the works vary a good deal. The best of all which I saw is that of Baboo Bamun Doss Mookerjea at Debogram. I hope hereafter to bring prominently to notice this gentleman's good services. Thanks to the relief works and to the liberality of Government in the matter of tuccavee loans and grants, the water-supply of this part of the country is very different from what I reported it to be in December last. The health of the people seems to be good, and the crops are so far excellent, though to keep them so rain is now required.

The number of men employed at work in Government tanks and roads on Saturday, the 4th instant, was 2,314, and the total number of men now employed may be estimated at 2,000. The returns for last Saturday have not all come in.

11. *Transport of food.*—Owing to the rise of water on the several rivers, import and export business appears to have increased a little, especially in sub-divisions Koochta and Ranaghat.

12. As above stated, the distribution of charitable relief is going on both in Debogram and Murgatcha sub-circles. The 5,000 mounds of Burmah rice received by me from Government is being distributed in gratuitous relief in the distressed parts. The rice is considered to be of good quality, but many of the bags are short in weight, and in some instances there is a good deal of paddy mixed with the husked rice.

#### FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.

13. A supplementary paragraph will be sent on this subject.

No. 461, dated Julpigoree, the 21st July 1874.

From—CAPTAIN R. C. MONEY, Deputy Commissioner of Julpigoree,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit herewith my fortnightly narrative report from the 1st to 14th July 1874.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

During the fortnight under report the rainfall has greatly favored the improving condition of the country and people. From the 1st to 14th July there was 13'11 inches of rain. This fall was gradual, there being daily rain, and nothing could have been better for the ripening of bhadoi and transplanting of hymunti dhan.

2. So far everything tends to promise remarkably fine paddy crops this year.

3. In the markets in South Boda no great quantity of rice or dhan is seen. Certainly the supply is larger than it was, and the rates are very low compared to what they were a few weeks back; still everything indicates that it is the State and Government rice which chiefly supports the people, and that without it many must have starved, there being no local stock and no import to meet their wants.

4. The following table will show the gradual fall of prices in some of the worst parts of South Boda. The quantities indicated are what could be obtained for 1 rupee:—

Names of places.	20th May.	2nd June.	15th June.	30th June.	13th July.
	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.
Sonahar ...	5½	6¾	8	10	10½
Malkadoho ...	5½	6¾	10	12	14
Chengti ...	5½	8	10	12	14
Chuckli Boda ...	6	9	8	12	12½
Debigunge ...	7½	8	9	9¾	10

With these prices in May, with no import trade, with a most insufficient local stock, and bordering on districts in much the same state, and which, so far from being able to assist, were draining our stock, slender as it was, the necessity for the State and Government rice is self-evident, and without it many of the people could not have lived from May till their bhadoi crop came in.

5. As before observed, the people in these parts are living on the State and Government rice, which they have received in advances, purchased at the golas, or earned by labor or relief works.

6. It is worthy of notice that while in the south, where we have so nearly touched starvation, and where the local rates rose so very high, we now find such prices as 14 seers per rupee. In the north of the district, where we have had no distress—where certainly at one time export seemed to threaten it, but where we have never been without, and we now, I believe, have private stocks sufficient for the wants of the people, and where the prices were never higher than 8 and 9 seers per rupee, our prices are now comparatively the highest.

7. The following table of rates in the north of the district on the 13th July, the last date in table above, will show this:—

Names of places.	13th July.	Names of places.	13th July.
Julpigoree ..	10½ seers.	Sillingoree ..	10 seers.
Titalya ..	11 "	Sannysikata ..	9 "

As Government rice is selling at the same prices in our northern and southern golas, this difference at first seems strange. The reason is that in the south, the private stock being altogether insufficient for the wants of the people, our sales of Government rice are very large and rule the market; whereas in the north, where the private stock turns out to be better than we had anticipated, our sales are small, and have comparatively small effect on the market. The people prefer the *oosna* rice of the country, to which they are accustomed, to the imported *alloo* rice, and as long as the supply of *oosna* is kept up in the market, are willing to pay the local traders higher price for it than Government is charging for *alloo*: in other words, they prefer to pay at the rate of 10 seers per rupee for *oosna*, than 14 or even 16 seers per rupee for Burmese clean rice. In the north there is a local trade which Government sales in no way interfere with. In the south there is no local trade, and the people are thankful for what they can get.

8. This being the case, it might be asked, where is the necessity of Government selling at all in the north? Our sales in the north, though, as I above stated, they do not greatly affect the local market, do, as a fact, benefit the people, as they prevent a trade monopoly and famine prices. We find that if the Government golas are not open, the local traders run up their rates to prices which the lower classes cannot afford; and that our golas being open, small as the sales at them are, keep this in check.

9. Thus, in the fortnight under report, the sales to the public in our southern golas have been 4,828 maunds, while in the northern they were only 963 maunds.

10. It is satisfactory to see that our relief works in no way interfere with agricultural labor, and that notwithstanding the period of distress the people have passed through, every available field is now under, or being brought under cultivation. The area of bhadoi dhan cultivation in the south is larger this year than it has ever before been, and no year has witnessed greater activity in transplanting of hymunti dhan than is now being exhibited.

11. There has been a large decrease in the number of those employed on our relief works, and they may now be said to be closing themselves.

12. In the eastern part of the Dooars prices have latterly gone up, but this does not represent distress; it was owing to a feeling of uneasiness lest the incessant rains should prove too much for the bhadoi. A few bright days has righted this, and the people now count on a bhadoi crop from 4 to 6 annas greater than they have reaped within the last three years. The hymunti in the Dooars is expected to turn out a bumper crop.

13. Bhadoi is here and there being cut, not however in sufficient quantities to affect the market: a few more weeks should see it well in, and then, if all continues to go well with the hymunti, our trouble will be over.

14. A feeling of apprehension has been expressed by some in the north of the district lest the bhadoi, which in these parts is estimated usually at only about 2 annas of the whole dhan crop, should not prove sufficient for the people until the hymunti is reaped in December. I hope that this apprehension is groundless; still the north is the exporting field, and I fear that with the reaping of bhadoi the export trade may revive as strong as ever, and it is just possible that the north may feel its worst period in the months of October and November.

15. In the south the bhadoi crop is far larger than in the north. Jute in the north is said, owing to excessive rains, to promise poorly, but the complaint is by no means general.

16. The physical condition of the people all over the district is very good. There is an increase in the number of old women and beggars who come for charitable relief to our relief centres. This is, however, to be expected. Though our prices are falling, they are still very high compared to the usual rates at this time of the year, and a continuance of higher rates tells on this special class.

17. In Patgram there has been some sporadic cholera and 55 deaths, but with this exception, the health of the people generally is better than it usually is at this time of the year.

18. Mr. Nedham, Assistant Commissioner, who was in Patgram at the time making inquiries as to the condition of the people, did right good service in going about among those attacked, endeavouring to re-assure those who were alarmed, and promptly administering remedies where needed.

19. *Relief works.*—There has been a large decrease of those on our work, the average daily total being 2,478 this fortnight, to 4,157 of the preceding fortnight. Considering the manner in which those on the works leave as soon as they are needed in their fields, and the manner in which those who are not allowed to work, or not to work according to their own pleasure, but are expected to give a day's work for a day's pay, walk off, there can be little doubt that those who do now come forward and work really need this help. They, however, will doubtless all leave of their own accord as soon as their bhadoi crop has to be cut, which will be very soon. All our works are in the south of the district. In the north no one will go to the railway embankments or to the feeder roads.

20. Ordinarily the people of this district will not work on roads, &c., and in other years we use imported labor for this purpose. Our relief work is all paid in rice.

21. The following is a list of works and number of people employed on them on latest date of information:—

Month and date.	Name of work.	No. of people employed.			Total.
		Men.	Women.	Children.	
14th July 1874	Repairs to Julpigoree and Boda road	14	.....	.....	14
2nd ditto	Tank-work in Boda S. station	43	.....	6	49
12th ditto	Khechabary gola building	30	.....	.....	30
14th ditto	Ditto to Kolhat	43	8	6	57
11th ditto	Ditto to Mookadoho	80	12	2	103
1st ditto	Tank-work at Chilahati	47	8	4	57
8th ditto	Repairs to Bhowlagunge hat	8	1	.....	9
14th ditto	Road from Sankoa to Saldanga	34	.....	2	38
14th ditto	Saldanga road	17	8	17	42
14th ditto	Magoora tank-work	70	14	23	107
12th ditto	Nijgirdibund	11	.....	.....	11
7th ditto	Drain at Amamadaga bund	113	.....	.....	113
14th ditto	Salgazi to Mookadoho cutcherry and Dookree dry works	60	20	21	91
14th ditto	Sonbar hand	69	.....	.....	69
14th ditto	Dorsalund	8	.....	.....	8
12th ditto	Mookadoho to Sonabar road	290	.....	.....	290
14th ditto	Sonabar to Mookadoho road	25	115	40	180
12th ditto	Huldehary earthwork	12	.....	.....	12
14th ditto	Mookadoho to Gorehat road	148	38	.....	186
14th ditto	Doodooh road	48	.....	16	68
14th ditto	Road-work from Chengthat	80	48	78	206
12th ditto	Road-work from New Bazar at Mookadoho to cutcherry	17	.....	1	18
4th ditto	Road from Salgazi to Boorehat	69	23	40	137
14th ditto	Mookadoho building work	37	.....	2	39
14th ditto	Debigunge to Saldanga road	13	21	21	55
14th ditto	Ditto to Mookadoho road	146	110	67	313
2nd ditto	Debigunge earthwork	75	.....	.....	75
8th ditto	Clearence of jungle in Boda	23	.....	.....	25
11th ditto	Ditto of Chuchka Boda cutcherry	63	.....	2	65
8th ditto	Ditto of Boda tank	5	.....	.....	5
Total		1,710	431	337	2,476

## TRANSPORT OF GRAIN.

22. With the exception of grain, which in some cases has to be sent from one gola to another where the stock has run short, our actual transport is closed.

## STORAGE OF GRAIN.

23. The following table shows the gola returns from 1st to 14th July inclusive.

24. In my last return I alluded to the shore weight in Government rice. I have since had the weight tested at different golas by actual measurement, and will briefly note some of the results.

## Debigunge gola—

55 bags, said to contain 119 maunds 20 seers, actually contained 104 maunds 35 seers.

## Mookadoho—

33 bags, said to contain 66 maunds 20 seers, actually contained 54 maunds 33 seers.

## Sonahar—

26 bags, said to contain 44 maunds, actually contained 36 maunds 29 seers 12 chittacks.

## Bhajonpore—

50 bags, said to contain 101 maunds 20 seers, actually contained 89 maunds and 28 seers.

## Titalya—

50 bags, said to contain 100 maunds and 20 seers, actually contained 90 maunds and 29 seers.

## Sannysikata—

50 bags, said to contain 100 maunds, actually contained 94 maunds and 32 seers.

## Silligore—

40 bags, said to contain 67 maunds and 20 seers, actually contained 60 maunds and 6½ seers.

In each of these cases the bags weighed were taken at random, some did and some did not show signs of having been opened in transit.

## Golas in Boda.

No.	Name of gola.	Stock in hand.	Sold to those on works.	Charitable relief.	Sold to public.	Loans to tenants.	Total expenditure.	Balance in hand.
		Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.
1	Chilahate	2,380 28 8	58 17 8	8 0 0	525 5 8	465 0 0	1,056 23 0	1,324 5 8
2	Debigunge	6,805 22 3	229 1 5	37 31 4	1,344 37 0	1,116 0 0	2,618 29 9	4,346 32 10
3	Mookadoho	3,103 11 9	805 14 10	40 0 0	492 10 8	1,272 0 0	2,827 38 14	275 12 10
4	Sonahar	3,632 7 2	202 39 0	29 5 0	923 38 7	1,102 0 0	2,255 2 7	1,374 4 11
5	Haldibary	893 22 7	24 56 8	.....	234 0 9	.....	255 37 1	633 25 6
6	Durasbund	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 0 0	0 0 0
7	Sankur	6,844 25 8	62 25 4	42 0 0	188 9 4	271 20 0	564 15 8	5,280 16 0
8	Magoora	2,021 15 7	75 5 13	980 20 0	208 22 4	554 0 0	1,918 8 1	263 7 6
9	Boda, S. station	3,464 9 14	20 10 0	.....	174 37 6	461 20 0	656 27 6	2,827 32 8
10	Saldunga	374 1 6	40 2 10	12 20 0	231 13 2	.....	283 35 12	90 5 10
11	Hajradunga	376 1 6	73 28 12	10 0 0	78 37 0	.....	162 25 12	215 15 9
12	Rajnugur	3,688 30 0	.....	551 20 0	250 33 0	610 0 0	1,392 13 0	2,296 17 0
13	Gorechhat	631 2 10	253 28 14	10 0 0	105 35 14	.....	367 24 2	263 18 8
14	Baroochary	2,060 0 0	.....	.....	145 15 0	163 20 0	306 38 0	1,673 2 0
15	Bhajonpore	3,018 8 0	.....	18 0 0	28 20 3	671 15 0	717 35 8	2,369 12 13
	Total	38,312 36 0	1,837 11 5	1,719 16 4	4,828 37 7	6,686 35 0	15,290 33 12	23,022 2 4

## Golas in north of the District.

		Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.
1	Mynagoori	78 20 0	.....	.....	63 15 8	.....	63 15 8	35 4 8
2	Jorepackree	1,904 27 8	1 3 8	.....	125 27 0	.....	126 30 8	1,867 37 0
3	Sannysikata	3,092 24 12	.....	3 35 4	27 30 8	.....	31 25 9	3,960 39 5
4	Julpigoree	7,381 27 0	.....	.....	363 23 14	10 0 0	373 23 14	6,906 3 2
5	Ambareet	5,433 31 6	6 21 0	.....	64 0 0	28 0 0	92 21 0	5,341 10 6
6	Silligore	5,090 0 0	.....	.....	238 38 11	187 0 0	425 38 11	2,974 1 5
7	Titalya	2,731 4 14	.....	3 2 0	63 7 12	.....	66 9 12	2,664 35 2
8	Joresighi	96 18 0	0 16 0	0 1 8	16 22 14	.....	17 0 6	82 17 18
9	Shackarpore	115 21 0	12 35 12	.....	.....	15 31 12	28 17 8	87 3 8
	Total	22,727 14 8	14 56 4	6 38 12	963 6 0	249 21 12	1,225 22 12	21,801 11 12

\* Of this 218 maunds 13 seers 12 chittacks was by mistake credited twice by the goladar, and is therefore corrected.

† Assumed weight.

## ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PERSONS.

These have gone on briskly in Boda, 6,686 maunds 35 seers having been advanced to cultivators on the estate in the fortnight.

26. As I have before noticed it, these advances have most effectually met the necessity of the people.

## CHARITABLE RELIEF.

27. The table below shows the relief committees and those relieved by them. A secretary to one of these committees, possessed of a small knowledge of English, was the other day determined to air it, and in addressing one of the relief superintendents, directed his letters to Mr. ——, "Superintendent of the Hard-to-be-eaten." This gentleman, who possibly thus translated *Durbikho* (দৰবিখো), was doubtless not aware of the force of his language, but the words he used fairly convey the opinion of many as to the *allooa* rice given to them, which, in their idea, is so different from the *oosna* they are accustomed to. However, notwithstanding that, they do not appreciate the quality of our rice. The fortnight under report shows a great increase of the number of applicants for it.

28. This is due, as I said above, to the continuance of comparatively higher rates telling on the old people and begging classes, to the increase in number of our relief centres, so important, as the rains prevent the people going long distances, and also to the fact that many an old lady, who preferred a little nominal work and a full day's pay to scanty charitable relief, is prevented by the rain from going to the relief works some little way off, and so turns to the "Hard to be eaten" committee, which is nearer to her home.

## Relief Committees.

No.	Names of places where committees have been established.	Latest date of return.	DESCRIPTION OF PAUPERS RELIEVED.			Total.	REMARKS.	
			Men.	Women.	Children.			
1	Chinchla Boda	... ... ...	11th July	77	72	65	214	
2	Saldanga	... ... ...	Ditto	32	35	.....	67	
3	Rajnuggur	... ... ...	Ditto	15	14	.....	29	
4	Magurah	... ... ...	Ditto	27	61	11	99	
5	Sankooah	... ... ...	Ditto	76	141	86	303	
6	Panchpore	... ... ...	Ditto	94	66	91	251	
7	Jholai	... ... ...	Ditto	5	2	4	11	
8	Nuggur Meergurh	... ... ...	Ditto	35	42	43	120	
9	Hareepore	... ... ...	Ditto	39	76	63	178	
		Total	400	509	363	1,272		

I am unable to give the figures for the twelve other committees, as the Relief Superintendent's return has not been received.

## FINANCIAL RESULTS.

## Cooch Behar.

		Rs. A. P.
1. Relief loans to ryots	.. ..	.. .. ..
2. Laborers' wages	.. ..	18,633 11 3
3. Charitable relief	.. ..	88 1 0
4. Transport	.. ..	22,045 0 4
5. Purchase of grain	.. ..	58,219 0 0
6. Miscellaneous	.. ..	6,997 12 8
Total	.. ..	1,05,983 9 3

## Government.

	Rs. A. P.
1. Relief loans to ryots	.. .. ..
2. Laborers' wages	283 6 9
3. Charitable relief	.. .. ..
4. Transport	31,228 12 10
5. Purchase of grain	37,006 4 0
6. Miscellaneous	4,325 5 10
Total	72,843 13 5
Grand Total	1,78,827 6 8

STATEMENT OF THE MAHARAJAH'S RELIEF OPERATIONS, BURDWAN,  
FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING 11TH JULY 1874.

*Burdwan.*—There is little or nothing to report upon in this fortnight's statement. The number of recipients at the relief house shows a slight decrease during the last three days, though a high class average has been maintained. No acute distress has been visible.

*Bood-Bood.*—At Bood-Bood the number is daily decreasing and cholera has disappeared. Cloth has been given to those of the paupers who appeared in need, and 32 respectable persons are receiving dahans of raw rice.

*Culna.*—From Culna the reports are meagre, the number of paupers is still small. A number of persons of respectable birth are receiving raw rice, but the exact number is not given in the return. No distress is reported.

*Kedmoh.*—There is a gradual increase in the number of persons being fed going on, which would appear to arise from a want of proper supervision, rather than from extended distress. The number of persons of good caste receiving raw rice, in five days rations at a time, has risen in one fortnight to 98. No distress is announced.

*Relief works.*—Only persons 127 are employed on relief works, as not only is there no demand for labor, but there is a difficulty in obtaining laborers. A tabulated statement is annexed.

*Statement showing the daily average number of people relieved during the fortnight ending  
11th July 1874.*

Number of people working at different relief works—					
Tara Bagh, in Burdwan	...	...	...	17	
Rassan Bagh, in Burdwan	...	...	...	70	
Ryan Tank, near Burdwan	...	...	...	40	
			Total	...	127
Number of people receiving gratuitous food—					
Burdwan	...	...	...	1,425	
Bood-Bood	...	...	...	625	
Culna	...	...	...	560	
Khadina, in Chinsurah	...	...	...	640	
			Total	...	3,250
			Grand Total	...	3,377

BURDWAN RAJBARI, the 14th July 1874.

M. C. BURDWAN, *Maharaj Adheraj.*

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE SANTIPORE MUNICIPALITY  
FOR THE YEAR 1873-74.

No. 7MM., dated Calcutta, 13th June 1874.

From—**LOED H. ULLICK BROWNE**, Commissioner of the Presidency Division,  
To—The Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Judicial Dept.

I HAVE the honor to submit herewith the Annual Administration Report of the Santipore Municipality under Act III of 1864, for the past year 1873-74, together with the usual Statement of Income and Expenditure.

2. I do not find it necessary to add any remarks to those of the Chairman, except that I think the Municipal Commissioners keep too large a balance in hand. Some of the money might be spent to advantage in the town.

No. 92, dated Kishnaghur, the 19th May 1874.

From—**C. C. STEVENS**, Esq., Chairman of the Santipore Municipality,  
To—The Commissioner of the Presidency Division.

I HAVE the honor to forward the yearly Report of the Santipore Municipality for the year 1873-74.

2. The working of the Municipality has been fairly satisfactory and the town owes much to the Vice-Chairman for the care and attention which he bestows on his duties. I know of no town so large as Santipore which is entirely managed by Non-Official Commissioners.

3. There is a discrepancy of Rs. 259-7 between the balance reported by the Vice-Chairman and that exhibited by the Treasury Books, the latter sum being the greater. Several attempts have been made to ascertain the cause of this but, hitherto, without success. The attention of the Deputy Collector in charge of the Treasury has been drawn to the matter.

4. The Municipal Dispensary continues to be an useful and well managed institution  
 5. No complaint has been made to me by the Municipality against the Police during the year, and I have inquired in what manner their work has been unsatisfactory in the opinion of the Commissioners.

No. 44, dated Santipore, the 8th April 1874.

From—The Vice-Chairman of the Santipore Municipality,  
 • To—The Chairman of the Santipore Municipality.

I HAVE the honor to submit herewith the annual statements of the receipts and disbursements of the Santipore Municipal Funds, together with the following report of the administration of the Municipality for the year ending on the 31st March 1874.

1. No alterations of any importance deserving of special notice, took place in the management of the municipal affairs during the year under review. Its members spared no pains for the improvement of the town and the powers vested in them by law were exercised with such moderation that the ratepayers had no cause of complaint against their doings.

2. No changes, however, were made in the assessment of the properties in the year under report; the rates of taxes,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, remained the same as in the years passed.

3. From the accompanying annual statement it would appear that the income of the Municipality fell short of that of the previous years. But this falling off is partly to be attributed to the extreme sufferings of the ratepayers from the late outbreak of epidemic fever and partly to the great hardship to which they were subjected by the extraordinary rise of prices in their common food. The Commissioners showed every indulgence to them in the payment of their dues, not wishing to put them under the pressure of the law for the realization of their house rates.

4. The Municipal Commissioners held 22 ordinary and eight special meetings during the year for the transaction of municipal business. They took also all the mofussil investigations into the works of improvement as well as into the matters connected with municipal cases, in their own hands, with a view that every thing should be done before their own eyes.

5. Before the Bench system was introduced the Commissioners were to come by turns, one at a time, to decide municipal cases, and the fines imposed upon the offenders amounted to Rs. 15-4. The offences were chiefly obstructions in roads and nuisances.

6. The system of trying municipal and conservancy cases by a bench of Honorary Magistrates was introduced here from the month of September last. The Vice-Chairman made a rotation of sitting Magistrates and every Wednesday was fixed for their sittings. The Vice-Chairman, being Chairman of the bench, presided in every sitting. The number of the cases disposed of during the time was 77, in which 87 offenders were convicted, and their fines amounted to Rs. 91-2-0. Considering the small amount of fines imposed upon the offenders, it is quite obvious that the ratepayers were leniently treated with.

7. The conservancy works of the Municipality were carried on conformably to an improved idea of sanitation. Seven scavenging carts and five coolies, under the superintendence of an overseer, were duly employed in keeping clear the roads as well as their side excavations, the consequence of which exercised a beneficial influence upon public health.

8. No alterations whatever were made in the establishment of the Police Force of the town. It remained the same as in the past years. The working of the Police was not so satisfactory as might be expected.

9. A new strand road, measuring 11 chains by 16 feet, was constructed; three metalled roads, measuring 65 chains by 10 feet, were thoroughly repaired. The remaining metalled and non-metalled roads and the existing drains of the town have all undergone necessary repairs. Four culverts were newly built and eight repaired. The total cost incurred under this head, including the establishments' pay, amounted to Rs. 2,715-6-9.

10. The native doctor in charge of the charitable dispensary took every care in the treatment of the sick persons. The total number of patients came under his treatment were 2525 during the year, out of which 2005 cured, 4 died, and 476 ceased to attend and 40 still remained under treatment.

11. I am happy to state that the epidemic fever which devastated the town last year, and of which I reported in my last administration report, has almost disappeared from December last; save very few persons still lingering with the disease. The following is the abstract of the mortuary returns of the town.

Total number of deaths	...	...	...	...	261
Of Cholera	...	...	...	33	
Of Fever	...	...	...	185	
Of Miscellaneous	...	...	...	43	

12. There was only one vaccinator in the year under report. He served for  $2\frac{1}{2}$  months, during which time he vaccinated about 128 children. The annexed statement will show the result of the vaccination:—

Male	...	...	...	...	...	84
Female	...	...	...	...	...	44
Total	...	...	...	...	...	128
Successful	...	...	...	...	128	

13. With a view to secure the health of the pilgrims, who come in great numbers from distant places to visit the *Rash Mela*, which takes place in every year in the month of November, a temporary charitable hospital was opened and every necessary precautions were taken against the public nuisance.

*The Municipal Improvement Fund of Santipore Municipality under Act III  
of 1864, for the year 1873-74.*

RECEIPTS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
To balance brought from last account .....	3,527 8 9	
,, amount collected on account of the rate of 6½ per cent. upon the annual value of houses, buildings, and lands during the year .....	11,387 10 4	
,, amount collected on account of fees on the registration of carts .....	235 0 0	
,, amount collected on account of fines for the breach of the municipal rules, &c. ....	63 12 0	
,, amount collected on account of miscellaneous receipts .....	451 9 6	
,, amount collected on account of the proceeds of ferry .....	1,415 0 0	
,, amount collected on account of fines imposed on cattle impounded during the year .....	887 0 0	
,, amount collected on account of licence fees .....	163 0 0	
	<hr/>	
Total .....	14,602 15 10	
	<hr/>	
DISBURSEMENTS.		18,130 8 7
By collection charges—		
Commission at the rate of 5½ per cent. paid for the collection of 6½ per cent. upon the annual value of houses, buildings, and lands .....	667 13 6	
Printing charges .....	237 0 0	<hr/>
	904 13 6	
By conservancy charges—		
Amount paid as fixed establishments' pay and sundry contingent charges during the year .....	1,651 1 3	
By police charges—		
Amount paid for the pay and sundry contingent charges of the municipal police force during the year .....	6,150 0 6	
By construction of roads—		
Amount paid for the construction of a non-metalled Strand Road, measuring 11 chains by 16 feet, and the fixed establishments' pay, &c. ....	1,869 0 0	
By repair of roads—		
Amount paid for the repair of 3 metalled roads and for the petty repair and <i>chikhal</i> of all existing roads .....	702 7 9	
By construction of bridges—		
Amount paid for the construction of 4 culverts .....	58 9 6	
By repair of bridges—		
Amount paid for the repair of 8 culverts .....	27 14 6	
By drains—		
Amount paid for the repair of existing drains .....	57 7 0	
By office establishment charges—		
Amount paid for fixed establishment pay .....	726 0 0	
By office contingent charges—		
Amount paid for sundry charges during the year .....	148 10 9	
By pound account—		
Amount paid as pound keeper's pay and sundry contingent charges (repairing of pounds) .....	235 1 0	
By charitable dispensary—		
Amount paid for Dispensary account .....	550 12 0	
By miscellaneous charges—		
Amount paid for the following charges, viz.—		
Subscription of <i>Calcutta Gazette</i> .....	20 0 0	
Vaccinator's pay and contingencies .....	90 3 9	
Expenditure for the sanitary purposes at <i>Rash Mela</i> .....	152 3 0	
Charges incurred for executing Civil Court Decrees .....	37 15 9	
Batta for changing pice .....	30 4 9	
Traveling charges of amlaiks, throwing dead bodies out of the town, and killing jackals, &c. ....	65 9 0	
Charges for cutting jungles of the town .....	23 2 9	
	<hr/>	
	419 7 0	
By balance on the 31st March 1874 .....	<hr/>	13,501 4 9
	<hr/>	4,629 3 10
Total .....	18,130 8 7	
	<hr/>	
In treasury .....	1,608 8 1	
Advance account .....	1,070 7 9	
Office box .....	1,950 4 0	
	<hr/>	
	4,629 3 10	

## PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE																												
		WHEAT.						BARLEY.						RICE, BEST SORT.						RICE, COMMON.						BULLENT MILLET— CUMBOO, BAJRA.				
		Present return.	Net preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Net preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Net preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Net preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Net preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Net preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Net preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Net preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.					
<b>BENGAL.</b>																														
<i>Western Districts.</i>																														
1	Burdwan ...	13 0	13 4	13 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	11 4	11 12	16 0	12 0	12 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
2	Banksa ...	12 12	12 12	13 7	21 0	20 0	22 0	10 8	10 10	15 0	12 8	12 8	16 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
3	Beerhoom ...	12 0	12 0	14 8	15 0	15 0	19 0	10 8	10 0	18 0	12 5	12 5	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
4	Midnapore ...	12 0	12 0	11 8	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	20 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
5	Hooghly ...	12 0	12 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	9 8	9 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Howrah ...	13 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	10 12	10 8	15 8	12 12	12 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
<i>Central Districts.</i>																														
6	Calcutta ...	13 0	13 0	...	16 0	16 0	...	9 0	9 0	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
6	Pergunnahs ...	11 8	11 8	14 8	14 0	14 0	26 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 4	12 9	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	Buddea ...	13 5	13 5	16 13	20 0	...	32 0	10 0	10 0	16 13	11 0	11 0	19 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	Jessore ...	12 0	12 4	14 0	...	...	...	10 10	11 0	18 0	13 2	19 12	25 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9	Moorshedabad ...	13 6	14 0	17 0	17 to 20	17 to 20	30 to 32	9 8	9 8	14 8	12 0	12 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10	Dinapore ...	11 0	11 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	22 8	9 8	9 8	18 0	11 0	11 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11	Maldah ...	14 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	35 0	10 0	10 8	19 0	11 12	13 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12	Rajshahys ...	12 12	12 12	15 0	18 0	18 0	30 0	8 4	8 4	15 0	12 12	12 12	19 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13	Rungpore ...	12 0	11 4	15 0	...	...	...	8 3	8 0	12 10	13 0	13 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14	Bogra ...	10 6	11 4	15 12	...	...	...	6 12	6 12	15 12	15 0	13 8	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15	Purnia ...	14 4	14 4	20 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 12	12 12	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16	Darjeeling* ...	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	5 8	6 0	12 0	6 0	7 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17	Julipore* ...	8 0	8 0	12 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	15 0	11 0	10 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Cooch Behar†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>																														
18	Uncca ...	11 4	11 4	13 8	20 0	20 0	26 8	11 0	12 0	21 0	14 0	14 8	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19	Farsedpore ...	14 0	13 0	20 0	...	20 0	...	7 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	14 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
20	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	15 0	14 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
21	Mymensingh ...	10 0	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	20 0	12 8	12 8	27 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
22	Sylhet* ...	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	11 8	11 6	12 4	23 0	14 0	14 14	31 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
23	Chittagong* ...	12 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 0	16 0	16 0	15 12	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
24	Noakhally ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	18 0	15 0	14 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
25	Tipperah* ...	10 0	10 0	11 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	14 0	12 8	32 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
26	Chittagong Tract,	Hill	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 5	12 10	12 10	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Hill Tipperah	...	10 6	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	14 0	13 3	23 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

\* Return for next preceding week received after publication of the last Gazette.

† Return not received.

A In the interior price range as follow:—Wheat from 10 to 15 seers, barley from 16-8 to 21-4 seers, best rice from 10-8 to 11-13 seers, common rice from 11-12 and gram from 13-12 to 18 seers, per rupee.

B In the interior price range as follow:—Wheat from 12 to 13-8 seers, barley from 16 to 22 seers, best rice from 10-8 to 12-12 seers, common rice from 11 to 12-12 seers, gram from 12 to 20 seers, and gram from 13-8 to 14 seers, per rupee.

C In the interior price range as follow:—Wheat from 10 to 14 seers, barley 16 seers, best rice from 10 to 12-8 seers, common rice from 11 to 12-12 seers, gram from 13 to 18 seers, per rupee.

D In the interior price range as follow:—Wheat from 12 to 13 seers, best rice from 8 to 10 seers, common rice from 13-5 to 14-8 seers, and gram from 13-8 to 14-8 seers, per rupee.

E In the interior only.

F In the interior price range as follow:—Best rice 7 seers, common rice from 11 to 16 seers, and gram from 13-5 to 14-8 seers, per rupee.

G From 1 to 14 seers, per rupee.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, JULY 29, 1874.

*mentioned Districts of Bengal on the 25th July 1874.*

AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.							
	GRAM.	FIRE-WOOD.	SALT.	ABLE-BODIED AGRICULTURAL LABORER.	SYC OR HORSE-KEEPER.	COMMON MASON, CARPENTER, OR BLACKSMITH.	DISTRICT.
Next preceding return.							
Corresponding return of last year.							
Present return.							
Net preceding return.							
Corresponding return of last year.							
Present return.							
Net preceding return.							
Corresponding return of last year.							
Present return.							
Net preceding return.							
Corresponding return of last year.							
Present return.							
Net preceding return.							
Corresponding return of last year.							
Present return.							
Net preceding return.							
Corresponding return of last year.							
Present return.							
Net preceding return.							
Corresponding return of last year.							
Present return.							

BENGAL.

*Western District*

### **Central District**

### *Eastern I*

14	8	14	0	20	0	80	0	80	0	...	8	0	8	0	8	0	6	0	6	0	...	5	to	7	4	to	6	...	7	to	10	10	20	20	...	Danea.	gr. om.*
13	0	14	0	20	0	...	...	...	7	8	7	8	7	8	6	0	6	0	...	6	0	7	0	...	8	to	12	10	to	12	...	Fuselpor.	om.				
13	8	13	0	...	120	0	120	0	...	8	0	8	0	8	0	7	8	7	8	...	6	0	6	0	...	8	to	14	8	to	15	...	Baekgoru.				
12	8	12	8	18	0	...	...	...	7	8	7	8	7	8	5	8	7	8	...	6	0	6	0	...	10	to	20	10	to	15	...	Mymens.					
11	8	11	8	17	4	107	0	107	0	...	7	12	7	12	8	0	9	6	9	6	...	5	0	5	0	...	{	9	6	9	6	0	0	...	Synt.	18 sec.	
11	0	11	0	11	4	120	0	120	0	120	0	7	4	7	4	7	8	10	to	11	10	0	...	6	0	6	0	...	8	to	10	8	to	10	...	Clitaggio.	in 14 to 17
11	0	11	0	16	0	280	0	280	0	...	6	0	6	0	7	8	7	8	7	8	...	5	0	5	0	...	7	8	7	8	0	0	...	Nosophil.	10 to 18		
12	0	12	0	16	0	...	...	...	7	12	7	12	8	0	6	0	5	8	...	6	0	6	0	...	{	to	15	0	to	15	0	...	Tipperal.				
...	...	...	...	320	0	320	0	320	0	...	6	4	6	4	6	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Clitaggio.					
8	8	8	8	11	4	...	...	...	7	2	7	9	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hui Ti.	nat.						

In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 12-8 to 13 seers, best rice from 9 to 10-8 seers, common rice from 12 to 13-8 seers, and gram from 1-8 per rupee.

In the interior pries range as follows:—Wheat 13-4 seers, best rice from 9 to 10 seers, common rice from 12 to 15 seers, and gram from 11 to 13-4 seers.

In the interior prices range as follows:—Wheat from 8 to 10 seers, best rice from 7 to 8.5 seers, common rice from 8 to 11 seers, and gram from 8 to 10.

In the interior of the rice ranges from 13 to 14 seers, and grain from 13 to 15 seers, common rice being from 13 to 16 seers.

In the interior price of best fine **S** sugar, common rice from 12-8 to 16 seers, and gram from 14 to 16 seers per rupee.

In the interior prices of best rice from 12 to 14 seers common rice from 13-2 to 16 seers, paddy from 25 to 36 seers, and grain from 10 to 13 seers, prices range as follows.—Wheat from 11 to 19 seers, best rice from 9 to 11-6 seers, common rice from 11 to 13 seers, and grain

The interior prices range as follows:—Wheat from 11 to 12 seers, best rice from 9 to 11-6 seers, common rice from 11 to 13 seers, and  
peas, bet. rupees.

<sup>1</sup> best rice ranges from 10 to 12.4 seers, common rice from 12.8 to 16 seers, and grain  
<sup>1</sup> 14 to 16 seers, and common rice from 15 to 17 seers, per rupee.



SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, JULY, 29, 1874.

Districts of Bengal on the 25th July 1874.—(Continued.)

SHEER OF 80 TOLAS.												AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.											
GRAM.			FIRE-WOOD.			SALT.			ABLE-BODIED AGRICULTURAL LABOUREE.			SYCE OR HORSE-KEEPER.			COMMON MASON, CARPENTER, OR BLACKSMITH.			DISTRICTS.					
CH.	CH.	CH.	CH.	CH.	CH.	CH.	CH.	CH.	CH.	CH.	CH.	CH.	CH.	CH.	CH.	CH.	CH.	CH.	CH.	CH.	CH.	CH.	
Next preceding return. Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return. Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return. Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return. Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return. Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return. Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return. Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return. Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return. Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return. Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return. Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.		
... 0 34 8 19 12 20 0 34 8 150 0 150 0 ... 7 8 7 8 8 0 { 3 0 3 0 } ... 4 0 4 0 { 4 0 4 0 } ... 5 10 5 0 { 5 0 5 0 } ... Patna.	... 0 34 8 19 12 20 0 34 8 150 0 150 0 ... 7 8 7 8 8 0 { 3 0 3 0 } ... 4 0 4 0 { 4 0 4 0 } ... 5 10 5 0 { 5 0 5 0 } ... Patna.	... 0 16 0 { 16 0 } ... 13 4 13 12 19 0 180 0 180 0 ... 6 4 6 4 7 4 { 2 6 2 6 } { 2 12 2 12 } ... 2 8 2 8 { 4 0 4 0 } ... 4 0 4 0 { 5 0 5 0 } ... Gaya.	... 0 16 0 { 16 0 } ... 13 4 13 12 19 0 180 0 180 0 ... 6 4 6 4 7 4 { 2 6 2 6 } { 2 12 2 12 } ... 2 8 2 8 { 4 0 4 0 } ... 4 0 4 0 { 5 0 5 0 } ... Gaya.	... 0 28 0 19 0 19 8 25 0 180 0 180 0 180 0 7 8 7 12 8 0 4 0 4 0 ... 5 & 6 5 & 6 ... 7 to 9 7 to 9 ... Shahabad.	... 0 28 0 19 0 19 8 25 0 180 0 180 0 180 0 7 8 7 12 8 0 4 0 4 0 ... 5 & 6 5 & 6 ... 7 to 9 7 to 9 ... Shahabad.	... 0 26 0 18 0 16 0 22 0 140 0 140 0 140 0 ... 6 8 6 8 7 0 4 to 5 12 3 8 to 4 { 6 8 2 8 } ... 5 to 5 8 2 8 to 4 { 6 8 2 8 } ... 4 to 6 4 to 6 { 6 0 6 0 } ... Tirhoot.	... 0 26 0 18 0 16 0 22 0 140 0 140 0 140 0 ... 6 8 6 8 7 0 4 to 5 12 3 8 to 4 { 6 8 2 8 } ... 5 to 5 8 2 8 to 4 { 6 8 2 8 } ... 4 to 6 4 to 6 { 6 0 6 0 } ... Tirhoot.	... 0 22 0 20 0 20 8 25 0 160 0 160 0 160 0 ... 7 0 7 0 7 4 { 3 12 3 12 } ... 4 to 5 8 2 8 to 4 { 4 8 4 8 } ... 10 0 10 0 { 10 0 10 0 } ... Saran.	... 0 22 0 20 0 20 8 25 0 160 0 160 0 160 0 ... 7 0 7 0 7 4 { 3 12 3 12 } ... 4 to 5 8 2 8 to 4 { 4 8 4 8 } ... 10 0 10 0 { 10 0 10 0 } ... Saran.	... 0 38 0 15 0 15 0 26 0 ... ... 6 4 6 4 6 12 3 12 2 13 ... 4 0 4 0 { 5 0 5 0 } ... Champaran.	... 0 38 0 15 0 15 0 26 0 ... ... 6 4 6 4 6 12 3 12 2 13 ... 4 0 4 0 { 5 0 5 0 } ... Champaran.	... 0 8 27 3 21 0 19 9 27 3 147 0 147 0 ... 7 8 7 8 7 5 3 0 3 0 ... 3 0 3 0 { 7 8 7 8 } ... Monghyr.	... 0 8 27 3 21 0 19 9 27 3 147 0 147 0 ... 7 8 7 8 7 5 3 0 3 0 ... 3 0 3 0 { 7 8 7 8 } ... Monghyr.	... 2 16 6 17 0 25 4 164 2 151 8 ... 7 9 7 9 7 9 { 1 14 } { 3 12 } ... 4 to 5 4 0 { 5 10 } ... Bhagalpur.	... 2 16 6 17 0 25 4 164 2 151 8 ... 7 9 7 9 7 9 { 1 14 } { 3 12 } ... 4 to 5 4 0 { 5 10 } ... Bhagalpur.	... 0 13 0 14 0 22 0 160 0 160 0 160 0 6 8 6 8 6 8 { 4 12 } ... 6 0 5 0 { 6 0 } ... Purnesh.	... 0 13 0 14 0 22 0 160 0 160 0 160 0 6 8 6 8 6 8 { 4 12 } ... 6 0 5 0 { 6 0 } ... Purnesh.	... 0 28 0 13 0 13 0 20 0 320 0 320 0 320 0 7 8 7 0 8 0 3 8 3 8 ... 5 0 5 0 { 7 8 7 8 } ... Sonthal Pergunnah.	... 0 28 0 13 0 13 0 20 0 320 0 320 0 320 0 7 8 7 0 8 0 3 8 3 8 ... 5 0 5 0 { 7 8 7 8 } ... Sonthal Pergunnah.	ORISSA.			
... 21 0 21 0 22 5 100 0 100 0 ... 12 0 12 0 9 0 3 0 3 0 ... 4 to 5 5 0 { 8 0 6 8 } ... Cuttack.	... 21 0 21 0 22 5 100 0 100 0 ... 12 0 12 0 9 0 3 0 3 0 ... 4 to 5 5 0 { 8 0 6 8 } ... Cuttack.	... 11 0 12 0 10 0 280 0 280 0 ... 7 8 7 8 7 0 ... ... ... ... Balasore.	... 11 0 12 0 10 0 280 0 280 0 ... 7 8 7 8 7 0 ... ... ... ... Balasore.	CHOTA NAGPUR South-West Province Agency.																			
... 0 20 4 12 0 13 0 14 0 240 0 240 0 240 0 6 8 6 0 6 2 4 0 4 0 ... 5 0 5 0 { 5 0 5 0 } ... 8 0 8 0 { 8 0 8 0 } ... Hazarebagh.	... 0 20 4 12 0 13 0 14 0 240 0 240 0 240 0 6 8 6 0 6 2 4 0 4 0 ... 5 0 5 0 { 5 0 5 0 } ... 8 0 8 0 { 8 0 8 0 } ... Hazarebagh.	... 0 13 0 13 0 18 0 320 0 320 0 ... 5 8 5 8 5 12 3 0 3 12 { 4 8 4 8 } { 5 0 6 0 } ... 6 to 8 6 to 8 { 6 0 6 0 } ... Singhbhum.	... 0 13 0 13 0 18 0 320 0 320 0 ... 5 8 5 8 5 12 3 0 3 12 { 4 8 4 8 } { 5 0 6 0 } ... 6 to 8 6 to 8 { 6 0 6 0 } ... Singhbhum.	... 0 75 0 11 8 11 0 19 0 260 0 260 0 260 0 6 12 6 8 7 0 3 12 2 8 ... 3 0 3 0 { 9 0 9 0 } ... Maabhoon.	... 0 75 0 11 8 11 0 19 0 260 0 260 0 260 0 6 12 6 8 7 0 3 12 2 8 ... 3 0 3 0 { 9 0 9 0 } ... Maabhoon.																		

W In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 11-4 to 18 seers, barley from 16 to 20 seers, best rice from 9-8 to 13-8 seers, common rice from 11 to 18 seers, from 13-8 to 18 seers, and gram from 15 to 19 seers, per rupee.

X In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 11 to 15-4 seers, best rice from 8 to 13-5 seers, common rice from 9 to 14 seers, bulrush millet from 14 to 17

maize from 14 to 20 seers, and gram from 11 to 18 seers, per rupee.

Y In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 10 to 11-8 seers, best rice from 11-8 to 16 seers, common rice from 13 to 15 seers, and gram from 10 to 14 per rupee.

Published for general information.

R. KNIGHT,  
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

## Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

*Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 25th July 1874.*

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
<b>BENGAL.</b>			
<i>Western Districts.</i>			
1	Burdwan, 27th* July 1874	.81	A little rain has fallen in all the sub-divisions except Cutwa, but more is required everywhere. Complaints of the state of the crops are received from all sides. Weather very hot. Cholera reported from Bodhbaud. Fever as before.
2	Bankura, 25th " "	0.58	Very little rain during the week. During the last three days there have been a few showers. The want of rain is causing very great anxiety. The few showers have proved beneficial to the growing crops, but have not been sufficient to allow of any general cultivation. Rain, however, seems likely.
3	Beerbhoom, 25th " "	.10	Dry and hot during the greater part of the week; showery since the 24th instant. State and prospects of the crops continue good. Export of week ending 18th instant 2,019 mounds, chiefly to Bhagulpore Division. Prices stationary.
4	Midnapore, 25th " "	1.48	Dry weather continued up to Wednesday evening, 22nd instant. Since then the weather has changed, and there have been several showers. Some heavy rain every day, with every prospect of continuance. The unreasonable drought which terminated on Wednesday has caused some damage and much more anxiety. From all sides reports came in of auns or early rice withering, and late rice not able to be planted out. Distress of course was proportionately increasing, and prices rising. The weather seems now to have changed, but both early and late crops have suffered some injury.
5	Hooghly, 25th " "	.40	Two days cloudy, with slight showers of rain; the remaining portion of the week clear throughout. Wind from south-east. Rainfall at Serampore .14. Crops in danger for want of rain. The auns or early rice has been injured. The annan or late rice is not planted out. Sugarcane has suffered.
	Howrah, 25th " "	.94	There has been some rain during the week throughout the district. Weather sometimes clear and sometimes cloudy. Wind from south and east varying. It is reported that owing to want of sufficient rain, the auns or early rice crop and jute on the high lands are suffering. The transplantation of the late rice seedling has not been commenced, save on banks of <i>khalas</i> and very low lands. The ryots are still ploughing land for transplanting the late rice seedlings. Sugarcane plants still look healthy. Fever in Khanacoil increasing.
<i>Central Districts.</i>			
6	24-Pergunnahs, 27th† July 1874.	1.54	Warm and very close. Rain fell throughout the district on Friday and Saturday, 24th and 25th instants. It has done much good to the early rice crop, as well to the late rice seedlings, both of which were beginning to suffer, especially in parts of Baraset, from the drought. More rain is wanted for the transplantation of the late rice, but the recent change in the weather seems to indicate that this may be conveniently expected. Fever of an ordinary type prevailing in parts of Sathkhira, Basirhat, and Diamond Harbour. Malarious fever increasing at Barripore. Cholera has broken out at Hallishuhur in Nyehatty thana, and much abated in Sultampore and Bankipore.
7	Nuddea, 25th July 1874	0.46	Hot and dry till the end of the week. The continued drought has caused much alarm, and has done some injury to the early crops, besides retarding the transplantation of the late rice. In the last day or two the weather has changed, and the rain is coming just in time to prevent very serious damage. Indigo manufacturing is going on. Outturn good. Prices are slightly falling. It rained for three hours in the afternoon of the 25th instant, and was still raining at the time of the despatch of the report.
8	Jessore, 25th " "	.28	The early part of the week was dry and hot; the latter part has been cloudy, with a little rain. Owing to the high prices the area of rice cultivation was this year much extended; and up to the beginning of this month the fields were full of promise. The rainfall during this month has, however, been excessively small—unprecedentedly small, so far as statistics are available. The fields once so full of hope were at the middle of the week dried up, and the crops were fast withering. The rain towards the close of the week has done good, but it has been very insufficient, and the condition is still critical. The state of the atmosphere, however, promises more rain; and if it rains a good fall within a week, all will yet be well; and if the weather be seasonable up to October, the country should be overflowing with rice. Further damage consequent on the rise of the rivers is not reported.

\* Telegram of the 27th July, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

† Report of the 27th July, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
<b>BENGAL.—(Contd.)</b>			
<i>Central Districts.—(Contd.)</i>			
9	Moorshedabad, 25th July 1874.	0·75	The rainfall of the week has not been sufficient for the rice crops, although it has done much good, especially in the west, where the late rice crop is in course of transplantation. Mulberry, jute, and sugarcane are also in want of more rain. Indigo manufacture is going on at all the factories. Large crops have been inundated in some parts, and others had to be cut prematurely. The outturn of the season will not be as good as was anticipated six weeks ago. Prices keep steady, with the exception of a slight fall at Gokura and a slight rise at Hurlipara and Gowas.
10	Dinagepore, 24th July 1874.	·24	Showers alternating with bright sun. Prospects of bhadoi or early crops still continue good. The sowing for the hymunti or winter rice finished, and transplanting being vigorously pushed on in every direction. Cutting of jute commenced; it will be a good crop. New jute already in the market.
11	Maldah, 25th July 1874.	0·91	The first three days of the week hot and sunny, the rest cloudy and rainy. The weather is most favorable for all crops. In Kharba and Kalechuck thanas some damage has been done by the floods which are now subsiding. The prospects of the bhadoi or early crops, where not submerged, are very good. Indian-corn is looking very well and coming into ear. Hymunti or late rice cultivation going on.
12	Rajshahi, 25th "	1·37	During the first half of the week the weather was clear and hot, but in the latter half there has been some rain. The seedlings of the raps or transplanted paddy in the Bhurid hand look well, though they were beginning to suffer from want of rain. In some places the transplanting has been commenced. The aons or early paddy is being cut in some places; in others it is still thriving. The late rice is progressing satisfactorily. Prices are generally much the same as in last week. A few cholera and small-pox cases are reported to have occurred in parts of the Bengal thana.
13	Rungpore, 24th "	1·80	Very close and oppressive. The fine weather has done good to the crops. Reports are good everywhere. The aons or early rice harvest is nearly over in many parts, and is commencing in others. Transplanting of the late rice being vigorously carried on. Jute in good condition.
14	Bogra, 25th "	2·2	Seasonable weather. The season still continues a favorable one. There have been many days bright, with sunshine. This has been favorable to the ripening of the aons or early rice and the planting of the aman or late rice.
15	Pubna, 25th "	0·60	Weather hot. Considerable damage was done to both the aons or early, and aman or late rice crops by the unusual rise of the rivers. The waters have, however, since somewhat subsided, and it is hoped that the injury done is less than was feared at first. The aons or early rice on higher lands have slightly suffered from want of rain, and will be improved by the showers of 23rd and 24th instants. The prospects of the aman or late rice will depend on the rise or fall of the rivers during the next few days.
16	Darjeeling, 24th "	2·98	Thick mist generally, with a few breaks of sunshine; temperature very variable. In the hills the early maize, buck-wheat, and kowni (millet) have ripened and are being eaten. The later maize is progressing favorably, and will be ready for reaping in about a month or less. In the plains all the corps are progressing very favorably.
17	Julpigoree, 24th "	4·86	Rain has been rather less than usual at this time of the year; still it has fallen generally and favorably, and the bright hot weather has been good for the crops. All crops are doing as well as can be desired.
<i>Cooch Behar District.</i>		3·67	Favorable. Showers and sunshine alternately. Reaping of the aons or early rice, and planting of the aman or late rice are going on busily. Prospects are good.
18	Dacca, 27th* July 1874	·79	Weather very hot and little rain. State of crops good, but more rain wanted for high lands.
19	Fureedpore, 25th "	1·50	Weather sunny and hot during the first part of the week. On Thursday, cloudy; and on Friday some good showers fell, which have been beneficial. Saturday night there was very heavy rain. The following returns give the results of the injury done by the sudden rise of the rivers to both early and late rice crops in the several thanas:—Lost in Fureedpore, 2½ annas early rice and 1 anna late rice; in Sudderpor, 10 annas of former and 2 annas of latter; in Ainpore, 10 annas and 2 annas; in Blushma, 6 annas and 2 annas; in Deora, 4 annas and 1 anna; in Muxudpore, ½ anna only to early rice; in Gopalgunge, 8 annas and 2 annas; in Pangsha, 3 annas and 2 annas; in Belgatchee, 3½ annas and 2 annas; in Goalundo, 4 annas and 2 annas. In the three thanas, which comprise the Madarapeon Sub-division, the channels and waterways are so numerous that the surplus water appears to have been simply disposed of and to have caused no injury. On the whole, 5 annas of a bumper crop of aons or early rice, and 1½ annas of above an average crop of late rice have suffered. The rivers are, however, fast going down, and it is

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No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
<b>BENGAL.—(Concl'd.)</b>			
<i>Eastern Districts.—(Contd.)</i>			
20	Backergunge, 23rd July 1874.	2.80	believed that some of what is reported as lost may still be recovered. The weather is fairly propitious; the last night's heavy rain may have beaten down some of the early rice ready for the sickle. There is some little small-pox in the district, otherwise the general health is good. Goalundo has been completely flooded, but is now above water again.
21	Mymensingh, 24th July 1874.	0.19	Generally very hot and sunny. The rivers have fallen somewhat, but a good deal of early rice on the churs have been destroyed. The early rice on main land generally good. Owing to the want of rain the planting out of the late rice crop is becoming very much retarded.
22	Sylhet, 21st July 1874	2.27	Excessively hot through the week, more like the weather in May than what may be expected at this time of the year. Prospect of crops good. The sows of early rice has pretty nearly been transplanted. Very good progress made in preparing the land for the sail or late rice crop, which will soon be transplanted. The price of rice has fallen a little. The district has not been so healthy this week owing to the unusual and extreme heat of the weather.
23	Chittagong, 23rd "	5.10	Hot and unsettled. More rain is required in the south of the district, where the fall up to date has been deficient. Some patches of early paddy have been cut. Amun or late rice is being transplanted, and is doing well.
24	Noakhally, 23rd "	0.28	Weather very close, with much less rain than is usual at this season. The sows of early rice is in some places ripening and doing well, but for a good outturn throughout the district more rain is wanted. Rain also wanted for transplanting the amun or late rice.
25	Tipperah, 23rd "	.90	Very hot and still, with few showers of rain very partially distributed. Rainfall at Brahmanbaria 1.76. The harvesting of the early rice has commenced, and some of the rice has already found its way to the market. The prospects of both early and late rice are good, but a little more rain is wanted for the latter.
26	Chittagong Hill Tracts, 21st July 1874.	1.23	Excessively hot on the 18th and 19th. Slight showers, with heavy squalls, on the nights of the 19th and 20th instant. The cotton sown in jooms during the first part of May is now in flower and the paddy in ear. Rain is much wanted in almost every part of the district, especially by the plough cultivators for transplantation. A heavy shower would improve the prospects of all the crops.
Hill Tipperah, 22nd July 1874.			
27	Patna, 27th* July 1874	2.10	Weather very hot, but all that can be desired for the young crops. Some good falls of rain shall be required within the next week or ten days to allow of transplanting the rice. Health of the district on the whole good.
28	Gya, 25th "	0.94	Fine and hot. Prospects of crops excellent. A little more rain would be beneficial.
29	Shahabad, 25th "	0.40	Bright and sunny, with occasional showers of rain. The transplanting of rice is going on. The weather at present is very favorable, and the prospects of the crops so far good. Health good.
30	Tirhoot, 25th "	1.28	Weather cloudy and excessively hot. In Madhubunnee Sub-division 0.68 inch of rain fell during the week, and the prospects of bhadoi or early crops very good. Transplanting of paddy crops rapidly going on in every part of the sub-division. Not so much damage done by floods in Motipore and Kutchra as at first anticipated. In Seetamarhee Sub-division 5.11 inches of rain fell during the week, which did not only turn out good to the standing crops, but facilitated the transplanting of paddy a good deal, one-fourth of which yet remains to be finished. The bhadoi or early crop prospect is unusually fair. Makai or Indian-corn and muree (millet) are in ear at places. Public health tolerably good. On the eastern part of the sub-division red fever has broken out; the Assistant Surgeon has been deputed to the spot.
In Hajipore Sub-division 0.88 inch of rain fell during the week. The prospects of the crops good.			
Reports from Durbinha and Tajporo have not been received.			
The little rain that fell during the week has not injured the bhadoi or early crops, but done good to rice crop in the Sudder Sub-division. The overflowing of the Little Gunduck and Bagmattee rivers has damaged the crops to some extent. Transplanting of paddy is going on. Public health good.			
31	Sarun, 25th "	.07	Sultry. East wind prevailing. The weather has been fine during the week; weeding operations are going on steadily, and will shortly be completed. The bhadoi or early crops are all coming up very well and promise an abundant harvest. Sugarcane looks healthy. Manufacture of indigo is going on. Rain wanted for the transplanting of paddy seedlings. Price of common rice has slightly fallen, and that of barley and gram has risen.
32	Chumparan, 24th July 1874	0.31	Hot. Cloudy now and then. There have been slight showers now and then in the week under report: as such, the weather was very favorable for the growth of the existing crop.

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No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
<b>BEHAR.—(Contd.)</b>			
Districts & Divisions	33 Monghyr, 25th July 1874	0·29	Cloudy. The past week's sunshine has been beneficial generally to the crops. More rain is now wanted. The bhadoi or early crop prospects are fair. The late rice is being generally transplanted, and the prospects of this crop are good hitherto. Health of the district good.
	34 Shagulpore, 27th* „ „	1·37	The late dry weather has been of very great benefit to all crops, especially to Indian-corn; rain will now do good in the south of the district. Early murwa (millet) and kheri being reaped. Some new murwa in the markets. General health good, but cholera is still prevalent in many villages south of Ganges.
	35 Purneah, 25th „ „	1·01	Very favorable; showery, with east wind. The bhadoi or early crop has begun to be cut in many places. The early janera rice is in the market. Murwa (millet) and Indian-corn looking very well. The floods have subsided without doing very much harm. The weather is very suitable for the transplanting of the winter rice.
Districts & Divisions	36 Sonthal Pergunnahs, 25th July 1874.	0·68	There has been a break in the rain of about a week all over the district—excellent for maize, not so good for paddy. The last two days the weather has changed again to clouds and rain. Godda has had most, but wants most. Excellent everywhere. Jenara (Indian-corn) in flower, and in places in ear. Cultivators were beginning to cry out for rain after the week of hot sun. It looks as if we were in for a good deal of rain now. There are heavy clouds all round in the hills, and there have been occasional showers. Highland planting is a little backward. Cholera still breaking out in odd places—sometimes very fatally.
	37 Cuttack, 27th* July 1874	5·36	Rainfall at Jajipore 2·65, Kendrapara 5·3. Crops everywhere in good condition. More rain wanted in parts of Jajipore. Cholera along pilgrim route, otherwise public health good.
	38 Pooree, 23rd „ „	2·65	There has been moderate rain generally. The weather is cloudy and sultry, with alternate sunshine and slight showers. Sowing operations for the late rice crop are nearly completed, except on high lands where they are going on; and the seedlings of previous sowings are thriving. The early rice crop is being weeded. Sugarcane plants are growing. Cotton is being gathered. Mandea, arhar (pulse), and castor plants are coming out. Prices are stationary. The greater portion of the pilgrims assembled for the car festival have gone away. Cholera is prevalent in the city and on the public road.
Districts & Divisions	39 Balasore, 24th „ „	3·10	Rain has fallen at last, but not before an early change in the weather had become a matter of vital importance. The unusual and obstinate deficiency of rain during the present month (less than one inch having fallen since the 20th June up to the 22nd July) had seriously retarded the growth of the young crop. Recourse was had to irrigation where possible, and much anxiety prevailed. In high and sandy situations the plants have already withered and will come to nothing. But a shower fell on the 22nd, and heavy rain on the 23rd instant, which have already vastly improved the appearance of the general crop and have secured its safety for the present. It is hoped that this rain has been general. Much more is of course required.
	<b>CHOTA NAGPORE.</b>		
	<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>		
Districts & Divisions	40 Hazareebagh, 24th July 1874.	0·45	Hot, damp weather without rain during the first half of the week. During the latter part showers light and heavy. The maize reported here and there to have suffered from too much rain; the rice transplanting delayed by drought, but there are grumblings from small patches of country. It is believed that nothing could be better than the present prospects of the crops.
	41 Lohardugge, 25th July 1874.	0·94	During the first part of the week bright and hot, but on Thursday and Friday rain fell, and there is every appearance now of more coming. In Chota Nagpore Proper rain was very much wanted. The high land crops were beginning to be burned, and transplanting of the low land rice was for the most part at a complete stand-still for want of rain. The young plants have suffered somewhat, but no material damage has been done yet. In Palamow, on the other hand, there has been a superabundance of rain, and the makai (indian-corn), teel (oil-seed), and cotton crops have been damaged by the long continued rain; otherwise the crops generally are said to be doing well, and the prospects of the rice crop are excellent. Prices are falling. General health good.
	42 Singbhum, 24th July 1874.	0·96	Dry and fiercely hot. A cloudless sky and a blazing sun during the greater part of the week. Unfavorable reports beginning to come in from all parts of the district. More and plentiful rain urgently required. The crops have all but reached the limits of endurance. Cloudy since the 23rd—0·42 of rain. Public health good.
Districts & Divisions	43 Manbhum, 25th July 1874.	0·10	Very dry and unseasonable. Since last weekly report a great change for the worse has taken place in the prospects of the crops. Owing to the lamentable want of rain all the early crops on high lands have suffered severely. The early rice, gora, and Indian-corn have suffered the most, but all have been injured more or less; it is doubtful now if more than half a crop will be gathered in some places, even if sufficient rain falls. The seedling paddy has also partly dried up and withered away, and for want of rain transplanting is at a stand-still. Altogether prospects of a good early or late crop are gloomy, and unless a copious down-pour of rain takes place immediately, the state of the country will be seriously endangered.

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CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,  
The 28th July 1874.

Published for general information.

R. KNIGHT,  
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

## Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

INTERVAL:	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 5th July to 11th July 1874.		RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1874.		REMARKS.			
			Inches.	Inches.	Rain from 12th July to 18th July 1874.	Inches.				
<b>BENGAL.</b>										
WESTERN DISTRICTS.										
Burdwan	Burdwan	...	1.50	0.30	34.04	18th July				
	Catwa	...	0.35	1.35	26.91	ditto.				
	Cuttia	...	0.48	0.89	20.21	ditto.				
	Boond-hood	...	3.26	1.08	24.32	ditto.				
	Ranegunge	...	0.80	1.96	19.52	ditto.				
	Jehanabad	...	Not rec.	1.01	19.46	ditto	Not rec. 5th to 11th July.			
Bankura	Bankura	...	1.76	3.64	24.82	ditto.				
	Beerbhoom	Sooree	2.87	1.58	20.98	ditto.				
Midnapore	Midnapore	...	0.17	0.17	11.62	ditto.				
	Tanlook	...	0.05	1.20	20.07	ditto.				
	Gurbeta	...	0.30	5.55	26.04	ditto.				
	Contai	{ Dy. Coln.'s Office Exe. Engr.'s Office	0.10	1.30	21.30	ditto.				
Hooghly	Hooghly	...	1.16	1.61	17.62	ditto.				
	Serampore	...	0.32	0.35	17.11	ditto.				
	Howrah	Howrah	0.34	0.29	12.00	ditto.				
CENTRAL DISTRICTS.										
24-Pergunnahs	Saugor Island	...	0.40	1.80	27.25	ditto.				
	Calcutta	...	0.09	0.58	19.53	ditto.				
	Alipore	{ Dispensary Jail	0.98	0.37	16.54	ditto.				
	Buseebat	...	1.20	0.36	16.19	ditto.				
	Barsat	...	1.94	1.58	16.33	ditto.				
	Diamond Harbour	...	1.63	1.68	19.46	ditto.				
	Hariapore	...	1.89	0.79	18.96	ditto.				
	Satkhetia	...	1.26	2.25	13.27	ditto.				
	Barnackpore	...	1.19	2.87	18.44	ditto.				
	Dum-Dum	...	0.24	0.67	18.07	ditto.				
Nuddea	Kishnaghur	...	0.58	0.53	26.09	ditto.				
	Bongong	...	0.45	1.38	21.91	ditto.				
	Meherpore	...	0.63	1.33	26.19	ditto.				
	Choendangah	...	1.95	0.74	28.09	ditto.				
	Kooshetea	...	1.68	1.49	28.10	ditto.				
	Ranaghat	...	0.32	0.75	22.12	ditto.				
Jessore	Jessore	...	0.78	0.94	25.35	ditto.				
	Narail	...	0.13	1.80	28.81	ditto.				
	Kholna	...	0.25	0.80	23.78	ditto.				
	Jhenidah	...	0.92	0.20	22.63	ditto.				
	Bagerhat	...	0.81	1.83	28.42	ditto.				
	Magoorah	...	1.16	0.30	26.01	ditto.				
Moorshedabad	Berhampore	...	2.43	2.15	23.94	ditto.				
	Ramnagar	...	2.17	1.81	25.34	ditto.				
	City Moorshedabad	...	1.20	2.32	25.42	ditto.				
	Dinapore	...	5.22	1.64	26.75	ditto.				
	Azimganj	...	3.14	3.98	28.80	ditto.				
	Lalgola	...	3.99	0.13	23.31	ditto.				
Dinapore	Dinapore	...	10.18	3.73	38.83	ditto.				
	Maldah	...	4.92	3.88	26.98	ditto.				
	Rajshahi	{ Bauleh Nattore	3.15	1.27	23.44	ditto.				
Rungpore	Rungpore	...	14.47	1.69	56.02	ditto.				
	Bhowaniganj	...	7.41	0.32	35.12	ditto.				
	Titlala	...	5.30	1.51	55.30	ditto.				
Bogra	Bogra	...	7.18	0.42	47.24	ditto.				
	Pabna	{ Pabna Serajgunj	1.10	0.36	30.85	ditto.				
	Not rec.	1.19	2.00	31.75	ditto.					
Darjeeling	Darjeeling	{ Telegraph Office Hospital	Not rec.	Not rec.	42.18	30th June.				
			3.01	4.42	61.08	18th July.				
Julpigores	Julpigores	...	7.17	3.17	68.86	ditto.				
	Bodah	...	7.42	1.69	62.01	ditto.				
	Buxa	{ Commissioner's Office Civil Surgeon's	10.19	Net rec.	102.36	11th July ...	From 12th April.			
Cooch Behar Tributary State	Cooch Behar	...	14.00	9.35	93.33	18th July				

DIVISION	DISTRICT.	STATION.		Rain from 6th to 11th July 1874.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1874.		REMARKS.	
					Inches.	Inches.		
<b>BENGAL.—(Continued.)</b>								
DACC.	EASTERN DISTRICTS.						1874.	
	Dacca	Dacca	{ Telegraph Office	0'90	1'46	30'95	18th July.	
		Hospital		0'68	1'46	31'83	ditto.	
		Moonsheegunge		0'77	3'60	35'84	ditto.	
		Manickgunge		0'22	0'55	26'87	ditto.	
	Fureedpore	Fureedpore		0'23	0'34	34'50	ditto.	
		Goalundo		0'13	0'75	25'70	ditto.	
		Madaripore		0'50	2'30	35'35	ditto.	
	Backergunge	Burjial		3'08	4'28	30'43	ditto.	
		Perozpore		1'45	2'65	20'47	ditto.	
CHITTAGONG.		Patonkhally		2'41	5'96	39'26	ditto.	
		Dowlakhan		2'32	4'12	37'02	ditto.	
	Mymensingh	Mymensingh		2'91	2'80	46'76	ditto.	
		Jamalpore		3'12	1'90	34'37	ditto.	
		Atia		0'35	2'11	25'53	ditto.	
		Kishoregunge		3'27	1'60	40'43	ditto.	
	Sylhet	Sylhet		7'21	2'77	87'72	ditto.	
	Chittagong	Chittagong	{ Telegraph Office	3'10	1'30	39'29	ditto.	
		Jail		2'98	1'36	42'55	ditto.	
		Cox's Bazar		2'74	2'27	48'02	ditto.	
BEHAR.	Noakholly	Noakholly		3'45	1'74	46'54	ditto.	
	Tipperah	Comillah		4'91	1'92	41'82	ditto.	
		Brahmumberish		0'98	1'27	30'23	ditto.	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rungamatesh Hill		1'22	2'00	39'21	ditto.	
	Hill Tipperah	Hill Tipperah		Not rec.	Not rec.	24'63	18th June.	
	Patna	Patna		5'32	1'59	22'80	18th July.	
		Behar		4'91	0'64	22'04	ditto.	
		Barh		2'55	Nil	16'65	ditto.	
		Dinapore	{ Jail	5'70	2'30	26'70	ditto.	
			{ Cantonment	5'00	2'60	24'22	ditto.	
PAKISTAN.	Gya	Gya		2'28	1'04	18'76	ditto.	
		Nowadah		0'30	1'07	27'68	ditto.	
		Arunghabab		1'84	2'70	19'42	ditto.	
		Jehanabad		4'08	1'22	21'29	ditto.	
	Shahabad	Arrah		5'11	0'35	25'54	ditto.	
		Sasseron		Not rec.	Not rec.	15'38	27th June...	
		Ruxar		2'29	2'62	18'91	18th July.	
		Bhunoobah		2'88	1'02	23'41	ditto.	
		Mozafferpore		4'74	1'73	21'03	ditto.	
		Durbhunga		9'76	0'16	25'32	ditto.	
BRAHMAPUR.	Tirhoot	Hajeeapore		6'71	0'45	20'80	ditto.	
		Mudheobunnee		3'83	0'68	21'29	ditto.	
		Seetamurhee		4'66	Nil	18'62	ditto.	
		Tajpore		5'89	0'54	22'85	ditto.	
	Sarun	Chuprah		8'71	0'63	22'12	ditto.	
		Sewan		3'79	0'56	22'33	ditto.	
	Chumparun	Motiharee		3'01	0'10	21'42	ditto.	
		Bettiah		8'87	1'95	28'40	ditto.	
	Monghyr	Monghyr		2'25	1'30	20'38	ditto.	
		Begoo Serai		0'98	0'24	14'62	ditto.	
Sonthal Pergunnah...		Jamooee		1'66	0'73	22'74	ditto.	
	Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore		5'12	1'62	27'80	ditto.	
		Sooopool		3'90	1'77	32'62	ditto.	
		Muddheopoor		2'50	1'50	20'88	ditto.	
	Purneah	Banka		2'97	0'14	26'77	ditto.	
		Sanborsa		3'80	0'83	27'13	ditto.	
Deoghar...	Purneah	Purneah		6'34	0'87	34'62	ditto.	
		Kissengunge		0'11	2'84	48'04	ditto.	
		Arzareh		7'92	3'08	49'10	ditto.	
		Godda		2'02	0'80	19'50	ditto.	

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 9th July to 11th July 1874.		Rain from 12th July to 18th July 1874.		REMARKS.
			Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Up to date.	
<b>ORISSA.</b>							
Orissa.	Cuttack	① Telegraph Office ② Hospital	2.40	0.70	27.78	18th July.	
	Cuttack	Jajpore	1.97	1.03	28.42	ditto.	
		Kendraparah	Nil	Not rec.	23.55	11th July.	
		Jugatsingapore	1.00	ditto	11.00	ditto.	
		False Point	Not rec.	ditto	14.35	4th July.	
	Pooree	Pooree	0.40	0.45	14.46	18th July.	
		Khoordah	3.22	2.70	24.85	ditto.	
Balasore	Balasore	... Bhuldruck	0.93 0.60	0.41 0.50	11.77 18.18	ditto. ditto.	
	Balasore	Jellisore	2.27	1.81	20.97	ditto.	
		Sorah	1.30	1.01	19.40	ditto.	
		Chandbally	0.85	Nil	14.93	ditto.	
	Cuttack Tributary Mshals	Sambalpore	0.52	0.07	24.70	ditto.	
<b>CHOTA NAGPORE.</b>							
SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.							
Hazareebagh	Hazareebagh	Jail Dispensary	3.59	0.42	22.54	ditto.	
		Pachiumba	4.67	0.69	27.33	ditto.	
Loharduggah	Ranche	...	0.66	0.82	17.79	ditto.	
		Palamow	2.93	1.40	32.44	ditto.	
Singbham	Clybassa	...	0.95	1.36	18.69	ditto.	
Manbham	Purulia	...	0.50	1.14	16.51	ditto.	
	Govindpore	...	1.02	0.09	28.40	ditto.	
<b>ASSAM &amp; ADJACENT HILLS.</b>							
Cachar	Cachar	...	3.26	Not rec.	68.70	11th July.	
		Hykskandy	2.69	3.39	60.88	18th July.	
		Koyah	1.60	2.31	61.07	ditto.	
Goalparah	Goalparah	...	10.67	Not rec.	66.61	11th July.	
	Dhoobrace	...	...	ditto	69.38	4th July.	
Kamroop	Gowhatta	...	ditto	ditto	48.82	ditto.	
	Burpettah	...	ditto	ditto	49.17	ditto.	
Durrung	Tezpore	...	ditto	ditto	37.44	20th June.	
	Mungledye	...	ditto	ditto	30.46	ditto.	
Nowgong	Nowgong	...	5.37	ditto	39.60	11th July.	
Seesangor	Seesangor	...	5.93	ditto	85.97	ditto.	
	Golaghat	...	Not rec.	ditto	47.18	4th July.	
	Jorehant	...	6.11	ditto	67.86	11th July.	
	Nazeenah	...	7.14	ditto	71.41	ditto.	
Luckimpore	Debrooghur	...	Not rec.	ditto	44.95	23rd May.	
	North Luckimpore	...	ditto	ditto	51.32	13th June.	
	Suddya	...	ditto	ditto	47.61	23rd May ...	Not rec. 5th to 11th April.
Naga Hills	Samoogoodting	...	ditto	ditto	22.51	4th July.	
Khasi and Jynteh Hills	Shillong	...	ditto	ditto	11.10	16th May.	
	Jaawau	...	ditto	ditto	21.60	ditto.	
	Cherrapoonjee	...	ditto	ditto	133.03	23rd May	
Garo Hills	Tura	...	23.39	ditto	59.95	11th July.	
	Benares	...	2.69	ditto	17.40	ditto.	
	Akyab	...	6.00	2.00	50.80	18th July.	

CALCUTTA,  
The 25th July 1874.

W. G. WILLSON,  
*Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 19th to 25th July 1874.

STATION.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity, Sat. = 100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.	
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.				
CALCUTTA.	July 19th	10	29.724	29.742	69.5	61.5	72	S by W	3'6	...	CK		
	16	29.590	29.608	92.0	88.3	54	S E	7'	...		b, v		
	20th	10	29.683	29.701	88.3	81.0	72	S S E	3'6	...	C, CS		
	16	29.559	29.577	94.2	82.0	58	S E	7'2	...	K	b, v		
	21st	10	29.638	29.656	88.4	81.2	72	S S E	2'8	...	K	b, v	
	16	29.498	29.516	93.6	82.5	60	S E	6'7	...	K, CK	v, u,		
	22nd	10	29.681	29.599	87.0	82.0	79	S E	3'6	0.02	C, K	b, v	
	16	29.473	29.491	85.5	81.4	69	S E	12'0	...	C, CS, K	b, v		
	23rd	10	29.643	29.561	87.7	82.2	78	E by S	7'9	...	K	b, v	
	16	29.443	29.461	84.7	81.7	87	E S E	14'8	0.02	C, CS	b, v		
	24th	10	29.613	29.531	82.3	80.4	91	E S E	11'6	0.19	S	b, v	
	16	29.431	29.449	85.5	81.5	83	S S E	14'5	0.05		b, v		
	25th	10	29.664	29.582	87.4	82.9	81	S E	9'2	0.10	K	o	
	16	29.518	29.536	81.5	80.0	93	E by N	7'5	0.61	...	o		
SATURDAY ISLAND.	19th	10	29.723	29.729	90	83	73	N	2'4	...	N	b, v	
	16	29.610	29.616	88	82	76	S S E	6'0	0.40	N	b, v		
	20th	10	29.680	29.695	89	82	73	E S E	5'7	...	N	b, v	
	16	29.580	29.586	84	81	87	E S E	7'8	0.50	N	b, v		
	21st	10	29.723	29.729	90	83	73	N	2'8	...	N	b, v	
	16	29.546	29.551	89	82	73	S S E	7'1	0.30	N	v, u,		
	22nd	10	29.694	29.600	89	82	73	E	3'1	0.20	N	v, u,	
	16	29.477	29.483	88	82	76	E S E	7'9	...	N	b, v		
	23rd	10	29.629	29.528	87	82	79	E	7'6	0'10	N	b, p, v	
	16	29.418	29.424	85	82	87	E	12'2	0'10	N	a, p		
	24th	10	29.483	29.488	87	81	76	S S E	18'7	0'40	N	a, p, scuds.	
	16	29.433	29.436	86	81	79	S E	18'8	0'10	N	a, p, scuds.		
	25th	10	29.566	29.672	87	83	83	S S E	6'0	0'10	N	b, p, e	
	16	29.484	29.490	83	80	87	E	8'9	0'20	N	p, u, e		
CHITTAGONG.	19th	10	29.701	29.704	79	77	90	E	1'8	...	N	d, g	
	16	29.534	29.625	89	86	87	N N E	3'0	...		b, v		
	20th	10	29.636	29.728	83	78	78	N	3'5	1'30	C	b, v	
	16	29.504	29.605	88	81	72	W	6'9	...	C	b, v		
	21st	10	29.601	29.683	85	80	79	E	4'1	...	CK, C	b, v	
	16	29.474	29.565	88	81	72	S W	5'1	...	C	b, v		
	22nd	10	29.568	29.660	86	80	75	E	5'4	...	K	b, v	
	16	29.474	29.566	86	79	72	S W	8'2	...	K, KS	b, v		
	23rd	10	29.671	29.663	85	79	75	E	6'2	...	CK, KS	b	
	16	29.482	29.574	84	79	79	E	8'3	...	K, KS	u		
	24th	10	29.668	29.660	87	79	68	E	6'7	...	K, KS	b, v	
	16	29.454	29.467	82	80	91	S E	7'8	0'20	K, KS	g		
	25th	10	29.661	29.663	85	79	75	E S E	4'4	0'80	K, CK	b, v	
	16	29.465	29.546	83	80	87	S S W	9'9	0'10	KS, K	z, u		
MADRAS.	18th	10	29.794	29.624	80	76	82	W S W	8	2'34		o	
	16	29.676	29.706	84	76	87	W by S	5	...		cloudy.		
	19th	10	29.773	29.693	80	73	70	W by N	13	0'16		o	
	16	29.657	29.687	85	75	60	W	10	...		cloudy.		
	20th	10	29.780	29.760	85	75	60	W by S	13	0'01		e	
	16	29.633	29.653	88	76	55	W	13	...		e		
	21st	10	29.782	29.762	86	75	57	W by S	15	...		e	
	16	29.606	29.638	82	76	45	W	9	...		e		
	22nd	10	29.735	29.765	86	75	57	W by S	11	...		e	
	16	29.615	29.645	91	77	53	S W by W	6	...		cloudy.		
	23rd	10	29.729	29.759	84	75	64	S W by W	10	...		o	
	16	29.641	29.671	89	76	52	S W S W	9	...		cloudy.		
	24th	10	29.752	29.782	86	74	54	S W S W	12	...		cloudy.	
	16	29.624	29.654	89	76	52	S W	12	...		cloudy.		
	25th	10	29.691	29.709	88	80	69	E N E	1'5	...	C, K	b	
	16	29.515	29.587	85	79	75	E S E	4'3	0'50	C, CK, N	p		
	20th	10	29.619	29.702	82	80	91	S	3'0	0'20	KS, N	p	
	16	29.452	29.533	90	81	66	N N E	3'7	...	CK, N	p		
	21st	10	29.647	29.639	84	80	83	N N W	0'8	0'30	KS, C		
	16	29.512	29.524	89	82	73	E S E	2'2	...	C, K, KS			
	22nd	10	29.515	29.597	89	81	69	N E	0'0	...	C, CK		
	16	29.393	29.474	88	81	73	E N E	4'3	0'40	CK, KS			
	23rd	10	29.460	29.542	83	80	87	N E	1'1	0'40	N	r	
	16	29.356	29.417	86	78	68	N E	4'9	...	KS, N	u		
	24th	10	29.375	29.456	78	76	90	S	4'0	...	N	F	
	16	29.390	29.372	54	80	83	S	7'9	0'40	KS, N, C			
	25th	10	29.447	29.529	86	81	79	S S W	2'5	1'20	C, CK		
	16	29.363	29.446	82	79	87	S S E	2'3	0'10	K, N	p		
ANTAR.	19th	10	29.742	29.763	86	82	83	E	0'7	0'30		b	
	16	29.615	29.636	87	81	76	S W	3'6	...		b		
	20th	10	29.707	29.729	83	80	87	S S E	3'4	...		b	
	16	29.680	29.601	85	80	79	S	6'1	...		b		
	21st	10	29.667	29.688	84	80	83	S E	3'7	0'60		b	
	16	29.554	29.575	84	79	79	S	6'1	...		g		
	22nd	10	29.653	29.675	83	81	91	S S E	5'2	0'20		b	
	16	29.551	29.673	86	80	75	S S E	6'3	...		b		
	23rd	10	29.662	29.685	85	82	87	S E	6'5	0'70		p	
	16	29.588	29.607	82	80	61	S S E	6'3	...		p		
	24th	10	29.660	29.672	86	80	91	S S E	6'3	0'90		r, q	
	16	29.540	29.571	86	80	91	S	7'5	0'10		b, p		
	25th	10	29.642	29.663	85	81	83	S E	4'2	2'20		b, p	
	16	29.543	29.664	84	79	79	S	8'6	...		b		

\* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

W. G. WILLSON,

Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,  
The 25th July 1874.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office,  
Calcutta, from 15th to 21st July 1874.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	THERMOMETER.					Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			General Remarks.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiat.	Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.		Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.	
July	15th	Inches. 29.637	89.6	81.6	118.8	84.1	80.8	78.5	0.84 S by W & S	165.2	0.03	Cirri and cirrostrati, and overcast. Sheet lightning on Sat. 11 P.M. Light rain at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 12 A.M. and 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ P.M.
	16th	'665	87.4	79.7	142.7	83.3	80.2	78.0	'85 S by E & S by W	140.2	0.48	
	17th	'681	92.0	79.5	145.0	85.1	80.8	77.8	'80 S by W S & S S W	89.0	...	
	18th	'681	93.8	81.0	145.0	87.0	81.0	77.4	'74 S S W & S E	77.6	...	
	19th	'670	92.8	81.8	142.0	87.2	81.4	77.9	'75 S by E S by W & S E	89.7	...	
	20th	'631	94.2	82.0	143.2	86.7	81.2	77.9	'76 S by E	80.4	...	
	21st	'582	94.0	82.5	147.0	86.7	81.4	78.2	'76 S by E, S E & E S E	80.7	0.92	Clear and cumuli. Thunder at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ P.M. Rain from 5 to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ P.M.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	14.7
The maximum temperature during the past seven days	...	94.2
The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	91.0
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0.79
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0.89
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 15th to 21st	...	1.43
{ by lower rain gauge	...	1.26
{ by anemometer gauge	...	2.58
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty previous years	...	18.46
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 21st July	...	32.82
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty previous years	...	

GOPEENAUTH SEN,  
*In charge of the Observatory.*

The 28th July 1874.

Abstract of the Results of the Hourly Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, in the month of June 1874.

LATITUDE  $22^{\circ} 33' 1''$  North. Longitude  $88^{\circ} 20' 34''$  East. Height of the cistern of the standard barometer above the sea level, 18·11 feet.

MONTHLY RESULTS.			Inches.
Mean height of the barometer for the month	...	...	29·591
Max. height of the barometer, occurred at 10 A.M. on the 3rd	...	...	29·875
Min. height of the barometer, occurred at 4 & 5 P.M. on the 26th	...	...	29·287
<i>Extreme range</i> of the barometer during the month	...	...	0·588
Mean of the daily max. pressures	...	...	29·649
Ditto ditto min. ditto	...	...	29·524
<i>Mean daily range</i> of the barometer during the month	...	...	0·125
<hr/>			
Mean dry bulb thermometer for the month	...	...	83·7
Max. temperature occurred at 2 P.M. on the 1st	...	...	97·0
Min. temperature occurred at 4 and 5 A.M. on the 8th & 10th	...	...	77·0
<i>Extreme range</i> of the temperature during the month	...	...	20·0
Mean of the daily max. temperature	...	...	90·2
Ditto ditto min. ditto	...	...	79·8
<i>Mean daily range</i> of the temperature during the month	...	...	10·4
<hr/>			
Mean wet bulb thermometer for the month	...	...	80·0
Mean dry bulb thermometer above mean wet bulb thermometer	...	...	3·7
Computed mean dew-point for the month	...	...	77·4
Mean dry bulb thermometer above computed mean dew-point	...	...	6·3
<hr/>			
Mean elastic force of vapour for the month	...	...	0·932
<hr/>			
Mean weight of vapour for the month	...	...	9·89
Additional weight of vapour required for complete saturation	...	...	2·18
Mean degree of humidity for the month, complete saturation being unity	...	...	0·82
Mean max. solar radiation thermometer for the month	...	...	140·9
<hr/>			
Rained 24 days,—max. fall of rain during 24 hours	...	...	1·47
Total amount of rain during the month	...	...	6·89
Total amount of rain indicated by the gauge* attached to the anemometer during the month	...	...	6·04
Prevailing direction of the wind	...	...	S., S. S. E., & S. by E.

\* Height, 70 feet 10 inches above ground.

GOPEENAUTH SEN,  
In charge of the Observatory.

The 24th July 1874.

**PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.**

## ORISSA CIRCLE.

*Statement showing the Total Amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Kendraparabha Canal for the Month of April 1874.*

\* \* Carried also 26 passengers.

<sup>f</sup> The apparent discrepancy between the value of cargo carried during the month and that carried during the same month of last year, as compared with the number of boats, is chiefly due to the value of spices carried. In April 1873, 33 boats carried Rs. 2,90,700 worth, and in this month 31 boats carried only Rs. 1,48,609 worth.

**PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.**

**ORISSA CIRCLE.**

*Statement showing the total amount of Traffic and Tolls on the High Level Canal, Section I., for the month of April 1874.*

**LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—37 MILES.**

**PRIVATE TRAFFIC.**

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE TONNAGE OF BOATS.						STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.						ABSTRACT.						REMARKS.				
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.		
											Mds.	Rs.	Maunds.	Tons.										
7	Jaggery	1,697	5,485	1,785	64	794	8 13 2	.....	1	Stones, &c.	2,361	37	3,905	140	1,563	28 2 0	.....	62	Local	2,104	8,527 0 0	210	3,708	44 10 6 0 2 3
5	Straw	897	124	748	27	455	6 2 4	.....	1	Stones, &c.	380	380	768	27	932	11 4 0	.....	19	Govern- ment stores	2,999	2,847 0 0	277	3,255	69 10 8 0 4 1
1	Salt	160	800	282	8	282	3 6 0	.....	1	Engine	223	2,280	728	26	884	10 4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Furniture	100	105	197	7	239	2 11 2	.....	1	Colours, &c.	30	150	60	2	58	0 14 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Pumpkins	186	140	336	12	72	1 8 6	.....	10	Empty	.....	.....	2,985	82	118	19 3 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Copper	60	1,800	145	5	176	1 14 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2	Paddy	70	70	107	6	32	0 7 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1	Firewood	34	3	48	2	21	0 6 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
32	Empty boats	...	...	2,133	76	1,529	17 13 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
3	Passenger boats	...	...	148	5	108	1 8 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
62	Total	2,104	8,527	5,879	210	3,708	44 10 6 0 2 3	19	.....	2,999	2,847	7,746	277	3,955	69 10 8 0 4 1	81	.....	5,103	11,374 0 0	487	6,963	114 5 2 0 3 1		
104	Total of same month of last year	5,080	11,697	10,577	881	4,312	62 9 9 0 2 7	15	.....	1,800	1,380	6,984	240	5,874	72 9 0 0 2 3	119	.....	6,880	13,077 0 0	630	10,186	135 2 2 0 2 5		
3	Bamboos, No. 3,200	...	40	...	...	5	5 2 8	.....	2	Passenger, No. 3	.....	.....	768	27	933	11 6 1	.....	13	Local Govern- ment stores	...	40 0 0	.....	5 2 8	.....
3	Total	...	40	...	...	5	5 2 8	.....	13	Boats pas- sed free	.....	.....	768	27	933	11 6 1	.....	16	.....	...	27	933	11 6 1	.....
5	Total of same month of last year	...	...	...	...	6	15 9	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 4 6	.....	6	.....	...	...	...	7 3 8	.....	
65	Grand Total...	3,104	8,567	5,879	210	3,708	49 13 2	32	.....	2,999	2,847	8,514	304	4,188	81 0 9	97	.....	6,103	11,414 0 0	514	7,896	130 13 11		
100	Grand Total of same month of last year	5,080	11,697	10,577	381	4,312	69 6 4	16	.....	1,800	1,380	6,984	240	5,874	72 13 6	125	.....	6,880	13,077 0 0	630	10,186	142 5 10		

\* Carried also 12 passengers.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the Total Amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Taldundah Canal for the Month of April 1874.  
LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—27½ MILES.

PRIVATE TRAFFIC.										STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.										ABSTRACT.			
Number of boats,	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Number of boats,	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Number of boats,	APPROXIMATE		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	REMARKS.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.					Rs.	A. P.	A. P.	Rs.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	A. P.	
9	Paddy .....	900	3,106	111	1,290	8 9 10	...	1	House furniture.	...	500	625	23	23	1 9 0	...	60	Local .....	2,911	412	5,487	35 8 2	0 1 2
2	Jaggery .....	1,600	907	33	512	4 8 6	...	1	Empty .....	...	375	13	13	0 15 0	...	2	Govt. stores .....	500	36	36	2 8 0	1 1 3	
1	Tamarind .....	100	206	7	109	0 8 3	...																
1	Pumpkins .....	20	138	5	10	0 5 6	...																
3	Straw .....	55	804	29	86	2 0 3	...																
3	SandcutStone .....	121	1,022	30	894																		
1	House furni- ture .....	100	337	12	180	4 15 3	...																
1	Fuel .....	15	315	11	45	0 12 7	...																
39	Empty .....		4,877	174	2,091	13 5 6	...																
60	Total .....		2,911	11,712	412	5,487	35 8 2	0 1 2	2														
105	Total of same month of last year .....		4,895	22,617	808	7,869	62 4 11	0 1 5 23	...														
12	Timber .....	416	5,288	189	2,646	14 9 8	...																
6	Bamboos .....	17	884	21	188	1 7 4	...																
135	Timbers 4,600 Bam- boos .....	243				17 14 0	...																
2	Passengers for 6 miles .....	67				5 6 8	...																
3	Boats' de- murrage for 7 days .....					0 0 8	...																
15	Total .....		748	5,872	210	2,814	41 1 11	...															
...	Total of same month of last year .....		353	...	...	40 12 10	...	...															
75	Grand Total .....		8,659	17,584	622	8,301	76 10 1	...	2														
106	Grand Total of same month of last year .....		6,248	22,617	808	7,869	103 1 6	...	23														

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

Statement showing the Total Amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Midnapore Section of the High Level Canal for the Month of April 1874.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—53 MILES.

PRIVATE TRAFFIC.										STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.										ABSTRACT.									
Number of boats,	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	REMARKS.				
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Mds.	Tons.						Mds.	A. P.	Mds.	Tons.						Rs.	R. A. P.	A. P.							
56	Coal	7,198	3,248	14,820	...	99	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,598	Local traffic	...	1,62,493	16,24,122	16,188	3,66,330	4,150	12	9	0	2
18	Cotton	1,617	31,310	4,610	...	46	7	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Firewood	1,280	396	3,000	...	11	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	Grain	4,590	13,885	10,925	...	90	1	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Hides and horns	1,625	18,525	3,700	...	46	1	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	Jaggery and sugar	4,036	14,222	9,860	...	89	13	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Metal	4,365	1,01,076	10,075	...	106	7	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
165*	Miscellaneous	14,756	5,67,750	36,965	...	440	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
68	Oil and oil-seed	10,500	34,700	24,625	...	148	1	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
229	Paddy and rice	40,683	84,072	74,275	1,188	10	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	Picnic-goods	5,721	3,56,136	8,595	...	48	14	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
49	Travelling	3,815	1,28,310	11,300	...	64	0	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
234	Garden produce	9,685	12,934	32,000	...	135	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
30	Pottery	715	3,968	5,300	...	24	0	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
110	Salt	33,675	1,78,842	65,050	...	552	14	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	Silk and indigo	118	48,400	1,225	...	5	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Stale	20	80	100	...	0	6	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18	Straw	1,912	711	5,825	...	21	13	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
35	Tobacco	4,340	28,805	9,975	...	96	14	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	Tiles	250	90	1,025	...	27	7	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12	Sand	4,825	260	5,675	...	21	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
627	Empty boats	...	...	73,750	...	432	6	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
749	Passenger boats	...	...	40,680	...	453	11	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,698	Total	1,62,493	16,24,122	4,53,275	16,188	366,330	4,150	12	9	0	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,598	Total	...	1,62,493	16,24,122	16,188	3,66,330	4,150	12	9	0	2
1,905	Total of same month of last year	1,12,571	6,10,595	3,87,775	13,840	145,002	2,243	2	0	0	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,505	Total of same month of last year	...	1,12,571	6,10,595	13,840	145,002	2,243	2	0	0	2

MISCELLANEOUS.

17 Rafts of timber logs 63 Passengers, No. 5,997

1,403

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27 8 0

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average 36 miles during the month, whereas in April 1873 the average was 0 miles

A ton of goods was carried on the

116	Police boats .....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Boats passed free... <i>Miscellaneous Receipts.</i>	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
144	Total .....	1,403	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	15	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	144	Total .....	1,403	.....	.....	.....	162	7	7
752	Total of same month of last year .....	3,930	.....	.....	.....	.....	134	7	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	752	Total of same month of last year .....	3,903	.....	.....	.....	134	7	3	
2,742	Grand Total .....	1,62,493	16,25,525	4,68,275	16,188	366,330	4,313	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,742	Grand Total .....	1,62,493	16,25,525	16,188	3,66,330	4,313	4	4	
2,257	Grand Total of same month of last year .....	1,12,571	6,14,525	2,91,250	13,840	145,002	2,377	9	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,257	Grand Total of same month of last year .....	1,12,571	6,14,525	13,840	145,002	2,377	9	3	

\* The great difference between the value of cargo carried this month and that carried during the same month last year as compared with the number of boats is chiefly due to the value of miscellaneous goods carried, viz., 165 boats carried Rs. 5,67,750 worth of goods, inclusive of treasure, against 164 boats of last year carrying only Rs. 64,447 worth of goods.

**PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.**

**SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.**

*Statement showing the total amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Tidal Canal for the month of April 1874.*

PRIVATE TRAFFIC.										STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.										ABSTRACT.										
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Tonage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.					
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.						Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.																
707	Paddy	Mds.	Rs.	3,09,064	3,42,010	...	...	5,730 13 9	...	Ghooting lime	Mds.	Rs.	75	...	140	5	145 2 8 9 0 3 4	1,933	Local Government stores	Mds.	Rs.	2,14,496	3,89,161	21,205	614,946	8,803 13 8	0 2 7			
180	Rice	... 16,355	33,567	35,195	...	...	287 0 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10	Jute	707	1,354	1,435	...	...	24 14 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Jagger	764	1,618	2,875	...	...	44 1 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Vegetable	296	154	390	...	...	3 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Hatal	No. 300	11	175	...	...	4 0 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	Salt	7,009	28,629	19,525	...	...	254 7 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64	Tobacco	4,093	24,115	23,650	...	...	295 7 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Pit coal	2,925	762	6,000	...	...	64 0 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Tile brick	No. 309	20	325	...	...	5 14 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Saltpetre	2	14	175	...	...	3 2 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Cloth	835	35,275	2,930	...	...	25 12 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Brick	No. 4,000	16	625	...	...	3 9 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Pottery	No. 1,200	12	125	...	...	0 13 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Mustard	1,010	5,108	3,050	...	...	29 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Cotton	430	8,600	4,825	...	...	84 14 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Spice	100	1,000	150	...	...	1 0 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Oil	50	800	300	...	...	6 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Betel	48	194	290	...	...	5 1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Not	180	825	725	...	...	12 7 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Thread	9	483	300	...	...	5 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Sundree piles	No. 104	116	725	...	...	13 2 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Sand	2,075	141	3,800	...	...	26 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Sugar	119	1,071	485	...	...	5 11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Ganges water	200	16	4'00	...	...	2 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Ghooting lime	500	134	1,150	...	...	7 14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Firewood	300	57	875	...	...	6 0 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Straw	600	96	1,450	...	...	9 15 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Hemp and seed	1,000	4,600	2,025	...	...	13 14 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Mats	330	3,300	1,380	...	...	9 5 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
725	Empty boats	...	11,338	1,480	13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
78	Miscellaneous	4,063	28,009	19,680	...	...	318 9 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*16	Passenger boat	...	...	1,165	...	...	20 1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,933	Total	2,14,496	3,89,161	5,93,748	21,205	614,946	8,803 13 3	0 2 7	2	...	75	...	140	5	145	2	8 9	0 3 4	1,935	...	2,14,571	3,89,161	21,210	615,091	8,806 6 0	0 2 7				
23	Total of same month of last year.	6,973	9,113	10,775	387	1,161	54 2 0 0 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	6,273	9,113	387	1,161	54 2 0 0 9	...	...	...	...	

\* Carried also 623 passengers.

<sup>†</sup> Little or no traffic in the corresponding month of last year, in consequence of the canal having been closed for silt clearance.

The 9th July 1874.

G. A. SEARLE, Lieut.-Col., s.c.,

*Offy. Asst.-Secretary to the Government of Bengal,  
in the P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.  
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—IRRIGATION BRANCH.  
KHUREEF SEASON 1874, COMMENCING ON THE 1ST JUNE 1874.  
*Irrigation Operations of Lower Bengal during the month of June 1874.*

The 24th July 1874.

**G. A. SEARLE, Lieut.- Colonel, S. C.,**  
**For Offg. Joint Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal,**  
**in the P. W. Dept., Irrignt. Branch.**

## Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

*Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 11th of July 1874, on 27½ miles open.*

## NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Number of passengers.	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Total traffic receipts.	
	Rs. A. P.	£ a. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ a. d.	
Total traffic for the week ...	1,071	851 0 0	86 2 0	14,025 0	1,025 0 0	102 6 0
Or per mile of railway ...	200	81 8 0	3 5 0	2,520 0	37 8 0	6 15 0
For previous week of half-year ...	704	554 0 0	56 8 0	2,025 0	196 0 0	19 0 0
Total for 3 weeks ...	1,775	1,905 0 0	136 10 0	17,094 0	1,378 0 0	121 16 0
COMPARISON.						229 4 0
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	1,450	1,020 2 6	162 0 4	3,901 30	306 9 3	30 13 2
per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	52	37 7 0	3 14 10	141 25	11 4 0	1 2 6
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	2,583	1,664 2 7	160 8 4	6,425 20	402 1 9	43 4 3
						215 13 7

## CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

*Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th of July 1874, on 28 miles open.*

Total traffic for the week ...	Rs. A. P.		Mds. Srs.		Rs. A. P.	Mds. Srs.		Rs. A. P.	Mds. Srs.		Rs. A. P.	Mds. Srs.	
	Rs. A. P.	£ a. d.	Rs. A. P.	£ a. d.		Rs. A. P.	£ a. d.		Rs. A. P.	£ a. d.		Rs. A. P.	£ a. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	6,178	805 0 0	88 10 0	14,377 0	419 0 0	116 18 0	188 8 0	161 12 0	1,202 6 0	108 8 0	10 13 2	182 13 6	19 0 0
Or per mile of railway ...	1,200	1 31 0 0	3 2 0	22,510 0	35 0 0	1 10 0	4 12 0	3 11 0	207 12 0	17 8 0	2 10 0	307 13 0	2 0 0
For previous 2 weeks of half-year ...	6,511	1,097 0 0	130 14 0	22,461 0	676 0 0	1 07 12 0	207 8 0	17 12 0	1,09 10 0	88 5 14 0	8 14 0	215 13 7	8 0 0
Total for 3 weeks ...	15,584	2,948 0 0	226 4 0	50,678 0	1,095 0 0	1 09 10 0	207 5 14 0	17 12 0	1,09 10 0	88 5 14 0	8 14 0	215 13 7	8 0 0
COMPARISON.													
Total for corresponding week of previous year, per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	4,353	751 5 3	75 2 8	16,351 0	639 9 3	62 19 3	188 1 10	16 10 0	1,202 6 0	108 8 0	10 13 2	182 13 6	19 0 0
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	135	26 13 4	2 13 8	554 0	18 14 7	1 17 10	- 4 11 6	- 4 11 6	1,202 6 0	108 8 0	10 13 2	182 13 6	19 0 0
Total for 3 weeks ...	12,982	2,748 11 3	214 5 5	46,790 0	1,276 8 6	137 9 1	303 14 6	27 14 6	1,202 6 0	108 8 0	10 13 2	182 13 6	19 0 0

## NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

*Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th of July 1874 on 27½ miles open.*

Total traffic for the week ...	Rs. A. P.		Mds. Srs.		Rs. A. P.	Mds. Srs.		Rs. A. P.	Mds. Srs.		Rs. A. P.	Mds. Srs.	
	Rs. A. P.	£ a. d.	Rs. A. P.	£ a. d.		Rs. A. P.	£ a. d.		Rs. A. P.	£ a. d.		Rs. A. P.	£ a. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	1,200	945 0 0	94 6 0	8,320 0	573 0 0	57 6 0	161 12 0	1,202 6 0	108 8 0	10 13 2	182 13 6	19 0 0	10 13 2
Or per mile of railway ...	44	34 8 0	3 9 0	306 0	21 0 0	9 2 0	51 11 0	3 11 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	2 10 0
For previous 2 weeks of half-year ...	1,775	1,505 0 0	136 10 0	17,094 0	1,218 0 0	128 16 0	358 6 0	128 16 0	128 16 0	128 16 0	128 16 0	128 16 0	128 16 0
Total for 3 weeks ...	3,281	2,908 0 0	230 16 0	25,424 0	1,791 0 0	178 2 0	409 13 0	178 2 0	178 2 0	178 2 0	178 2 0	178 2 0	178 2 0
COMPARISON.													
Total for corresponding week of previous year, per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	1,544	1,172 0 5	117 4 1	5,429 0	368 15 0	20 17 11	147 2	20 17 11	20 17 11	20 17 11	20 17 11	20 17 11	20 17 11
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	87	48 0 2	4 6 0	125 33	10 15 0	1 1 11	8 7 11	1 1 11	8 7 11	8 7 11	8 7 11	8 7 11	8 7 11
Total for 3 weeks ...	3,390	2,898 3 0	283 12 5	9,852 20	721 0 9	79 2 2	302 14 7	79 2 2	79 2 2	79 2 2	79 2 2	79 2 2	79 2 2

## EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

*Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 18th July 1874, on 158½ miles open.*

Total traffic for the week ...	Rs. A. P.		Mds. Srs.		Rs. A. P.	Mds. Srs.		Rs. A. P.	Mds. Srs.		Rs. A. P.	Mds. Srs.	
	Rs. A. P.	£ a. d.	Rs. A. P.	£ a. d.		Rs. A. P.	£ a. d.		Rs. A. P.	£ a. d.		Rs. A. P.	£ a. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	27,951	13,977 3 9	1,450 13 3	1,00,394 22	28,111 5 4	4,002 4 5	4,002 18 7	27,951	13,977 3 9	1,450 13 3	4,002 4 5	4,002 18 7	4,002 18 7
Or per mile of railway ...	527	271 7 15	2,465 12 11	52,552 34	35,117 11 3	18 18 0	22 14 3	527	271 7 15	2,465 12 11	18 18 0	22 14 3	22 14 3
For previous 2 weeks of half-year ...	42,746	26,254 15 8											
Total for 3 weeks ...	70,698	41,658 0 3	3,810 6 1	1,354,927 20	64,329 3 7	4,680 3 6	8,790 0 7	70,698	41,658 0 3	3,810 6 1	4,680 3 6	8,790 0 7	8,790 0 7
COMPARISON.													
Total for corresponding week of previous year, per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	31,572	24,648 7 7	2,028 27 11	1,00,858 37	21,385 5 4	3,945 16 11	4,302 14 10	31,572	24,648 7 7	2,028 27 11	3,945 16 11	4,302 14 10	4,302 14 10
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	202	137 7 4	18 8 8	664 0	185 11 4	13 10 0	20 17 6	202	137 7 4	18 8 8	185 11 4	13 10 0	20 17 6
Total for 3 weeks ...	82,344	57,725 0 6	5,321 6 1	2,854,970 35	54,855 14 7	4,640 3 6	10,833 3 7	82,344	57,725 0 6	5,321 6 1	4,640 3 6	10,833 3 7	10,833 3 7

## EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 18th July 1874, on 1,280 miles open.

	Number of passengers.	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANTS AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total traffic receipts.
		Rs. A. P.	E s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	E s. d.		
Total traffic for the week ...	103,672	113,305 8 3	10,386 12 4	5,53,510 10	* 3,64,835 5 3	33,397 8 1	43,784 0 8	
Or per mile of railway ...		85 8 4	8 2 4		234 10 3	26 1 10	34 1 2	
For previous 3 weeks of half-year ...	165,583	2,05,670 12 9	18,853 3 1	14,18,769 20	6,40,663 12 0	58,727 10 3	77,580 13 4	
Total for 3 weeks ...	268,955	3,18,970 5 0	29,230 15 5	22,68,279 30	10,04,929 1 8	92,124 18 4	1,21,034 13 9	
COMPARISON.								
Total for corresponding weeks of previous year ...	1,00,050	127,221 11 6	11,061 10 10	4,97,123 30	2,24,605 15 0	20,559 3 1	32,251 2 11	
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...		90 6 3	9 2 3	.....	175 7 8	16 1 8	25 3 11	
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	2,01,119	3,46,700 7 3	32,055 17 6	15,22,530 0	6,87,073 5 6	62,981 14 6	95,057 12 6	

\* Rs. 42,017-9 added on account of estimated proportion of freight on food-grains due by Government for this week.

## EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th July 1874, on 223½ miles open.

	Number of passengers.	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANTS AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total traffic receipts.
		Rs. A. P.	E s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	E s. d.		
Total traffic for the week ...	3,986	9,493 9 9	879 14 1	60,722 30	* 18,251 12 9	1,073 1 8	2,543 15 9	
Or per mile of railway ...		42 8 0	3 17 11	.....	81 10 7	7 9 9	11 7 8	
For previous 3 weeks of half-year ...	5,928	15,154 9 10	1,389 3 6	115,786 30	36,875 2 6	5,359 4 5	4,769 7 11	
Total for 5 weeks ...	9,514	24,653 3 7	2,259 17 7	1,76,509 20	55,126 15 3	5,033 6 1	7,313 3 8	
COMPARISON.								
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	3,421	7,620 12 9	698 11 6	29,610 10	10,132 2 8	928 15 8	1,627 7 2	
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...		56 1 7	3 2 6	.....	45 5 4	4 3 2	7 5 8	
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	9,532	21,044 8 0	2,611 11 7	98,157 10	20,306 8 8	2,094 11 10	4,706 3 5	

\* Rs. 5,653-4 added on account of estimated proportion of freight on food-grains due by Govt. for this week.

[REGISTERED No. 29.]

No. 31 of 1874.



# SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1874.

## OFFICIAL PAPERS.

*Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

### POLICE ADMINISTRATION OF THE TOWN OF CALCUTTA AND ITS SUBURBS.

#### RESOLUTION.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

*Calcutta, the 4th August 1874.*

READ—

The Annual Report on the Police Administration of the Town of Calcutta and its Suburbs, by the Commissioner of Police, for the year 1873; also the Annual Reports of the Police Magistrates of the Town of Calcutta.

Read also—

The Reports of the previous year and the orders passed thereon.

THE reports by the Police Magistrates on crime in the town and suburbs of Calcutta have been drawn up on the same plan as those of last year, though in his resolution on them the Lieutenant-Governor said he would prefer to have a joint report drawn up by the Magistrates of the Northern and Southern Divisions, similar to that drawn up for the Small Cause Court. The Magistrates however, in preparing their separate reports, have acted in communication, and agree in the conclusions come to and the recommendations made by each other.

The Commissioner of Police has very fully compared and analysed the figures given in his statements, and has submitted detailed explanations where necessary. The total number of offences, both cognizable and non-cognizable, reported in the course of the year both in the town and suburbs, was 48,322. Compared with previous years the figures stand as follow:—

	1871.	1872.	1873.
Town	... 27,867	38,879	39,169
Suburbs	... 5,894	8,659	9,153

The increase in crime indicated by these figures is explained in part as regards the suburbs by the inclusion in the returns for the first time of cases not enquired into. False cases too have increased and tend to swell the apparent amount

of crime. There are, however, certain classes of crime, such as assaults and nuisance, which have undoubtedly increased largely in the town of Calcutta, and the same remark applies to the suburbs as regards the former offence.

The total number of cases of all descriptions reported in the year was 39,169 in Calcutta and 9,153 in the suburbs. The total number of persons arrested or made to appear on process in these cases was 46,540 in Calcutta and 11,750 in the suburbs, of whom 32,371 and 6,187 respectively were convicted. The distribution of crime, according as it was cognizable or non-cognizable, and according as it arose under the Penal Code or under miscellaneous laws, was as follows:—

	COGNIZABLE.		NON-COGNIZABLE.		TOTAL.
	Penal Code.	Miscellaneous.	Penal Code.	Miscellaneous.	
Cases ... ... ... ... ...	7,952	16,063	8,102	16,205	48,322
Number of persons summoned or arrested ...	8,901	20,964	6,238	22,187	58,290
Convictions ... ... ... ...	5,494	14,246	6,894	11,019	38,559

From this it appears that of the crime reported, about two-thirds arose under special or local laws, and an examination of the detailed returns shows that a large proportion of the remainder were cases of public and local nuisance. The figures given would also show that two out of three persons who appeared on arrest or on the issue of process were convicted. This inference, however, is not legitimate, as in the returns of persons convicted many cases have been included in which it is not obvious how the offenders came before the court. The procedure adopted with regard to the 6,476 persons, whom the return of non-cognizable crime for Calcutta shows to have appeared before the court on charges of local nuisance, requires some explanation, as process was issued in four cases only, against six persons. The return refers to offences not cognizable by the police, while the police are not expected to enquire into such cases *suo motu*.

The number of cases and persons disposed of by the Police Magistrates of Calcutta are shown by their returns to have been as follows:—

	Number of cases instituted.	Total number of persons put on trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed.
Northern Division ... ... ... ...	8,509	14,457	2,138	12,137	142
Southern " ... ... ... ...	31,151	11,929	1,878	10,008	40
Total ...	39,660	26,386	4,016	22,145	182

The report shows that the total number of persons who appeared before a Magistrate in Calcutta was 37,211, of whom 4,286 were acquitted and 32,366 convicted. The difference, it is presumed, is accounted for by the cases disposed of by the Honorary Magistrates, who would thus seem to have done a very fair share of the work. The large number of committals from the Northern Division Court is noteworthy. Mr. Dickens expresses his regret that the jurisdiction of the Police Magistrates is so limited, and certainly a great waste of time and power would seem to be involved under a system which compels committals to the High Court in many cases of a very petty character. The subject is under consideration, and a remedy may be provided in the Bill now before the Legislative Council to amend the procedure of the Presidency Police Courts. The necessity for a reformatory for boys, alluded to by Mr. Dickens, has long pressed itself on Government, and a committee has been appointed to report as to the manner in which one should be provided.

*Cognizable Crime.*—Mr. Hogg justly congratulates the town of Calcutta on the peaceable and orderly conduct of its inhabitants. Serious crime has happily been infrequent in Calcutta during the year, and there has been a complete absence of any violent disturbance of the public peace. Both Calcutta and the suburbs were also free from dacoity and other offences against property attended with violence; but one case of robbery was reported, which was successfully

dealt with. Taking town and suburbs together, there were eight cases of murder, two of which remain still undetected. In another case the accused was acquitted, but it seems that the verdict of the jury could hardly have been anticipated. Convictions were obtained in the other cases, and considerable credit is due to the police for tracking and apprehending Sheikh Doman, one of the murderers, who, through the connivance of his neighbours, escaped in the first instance and fled to Purneah. Three true and four false cases of culpable homicide were reported. Of the accused in two true cases of attempted murder, one was unaccountably acquitted, the other has eluded apprehension. With 21 true cases of grievous hurt reported, 8 persons only were convicted out of 42 arrested. The Commissioner of Police explains that while these results, viewed in the abstract, speak badly for the police, they are really independent of police action. The failure seems to arise from the delay which often intervenes from the detention of injured parties in hospital and the attempts then made to avert prosecutions. It is a class of offence in which prompt and summary punishment would be more effectual in the way of repression than the tedious delay of committal to the sessions in the desire of a heavier punishment; and the Lieutenant-Governor cannot help questioning the propriety of admitting compromises in cases of this nature. Sixteen persons were arrested by the police in connection with 11 charges of rape and 8 of unnatural offence; but one committal and no conviction resulted. Ten of the cases are said to have been undoubtedly false ones, and the action of the police in this matter would seem to have been precipitate. On the other hand, it is satisfactory to observe that the only true case of administering stupefying drugs was successfully dealt with. The conduct of the ghât sirkar and of constable Ruchha Sing in foiling an intended murder on the river was particularly praiseworthy, and they should be rewarded.

The returns of the year under review, and of the previous one, show that burglary is more frequent in the suburbs than in the town, and that there has been a failure in dealing with this crime. It is explained that the Magistrates treat simple cases as cases of theft only. Considering the difficulty with which burglars are detected, and the fact that they usually are habitual thieves, it is very desirable that these crimes, though simple, should not be lightly dealt with. Taking thefts, burglaries, and house-trespass together, the figures for the three years past were as follow :—

	TRUE CASES.		DETECTED.		AMOUNT STOLEN.		AMOUNT RECOVERED.	
	Calcutta.	Suburbs.	Calcutta.	Suburbs.	Calcutta.	Suburbs.	Calcutta.	Suburbs.
1871 .. . . .	2,545	1,021	.....	.....	1,46,760	50,536	35,368	10,565
1872 .. . . .	2,377	1,392	716	413	1,57,127	42,660	36,704	17,693
1873 .. . . .	2,141	1,224	809	370	98,937	21,175	52,346	9,354

These figures show that there has been a steady decrease in these crimes in Calcutta, and an improvement in the number of cases detected. In the suburbs, on the other hand, though these crimes were slightly less than in the previous year, the number of cases in which convictions were obtained was inconsiderable. The number of cases declared false in Calcutta deserves notice. They form more than 35 per cent. of the whole number reported, while in the suburbs the percentage is 17 only. There would appear to be more scope yet for energy on the part of the Police Magistrates in dealing with those who bring false complaints before them. Severity of punishment in a few instances might check what appears to be an increasing evil. The percentage of the stolen property which was recovered was 52·6 in Calcutta and 44·1 in the suburbs; these results are better than in the previous year, when the percentages were 22·7 and 40·9 respectively.

*Non-cognizable Crime.*—The increase in cases of assault and nuisance has been already noticed. The small number of offences against weights and measures is satisfactory. There were 25 cases of giving false evidence and making false complaints in Calcutta, and 53 in the suburbs. But little success attended the prosecution of these, only 9 offenders in all out of 59 tried having been convicted. But 9 persons were convicted of forgery, though there were but 24 cases in all. The intervention of the police, who in Calcutta treat this crime as a felony, would seem to have been of advantage. The action of the Magistrate in the

case of the Jews Ezekiel and Moses would appear, in the absence of fuller explanation, to have obstructed for a time the course of justice. Any explanation which might remove this apprehension would be acceptable. It is observed that in the suburbs care was taken to employ the police but sparingly in non-cognizable cases; of a total of 4,956 only 108 cases having been investigated by them.

*Offences against special or local laws.*—In Calcutta there were 335 cases and 566 convictions under the Gambling Act. The attention of the Police Magistrates should be directed to the provisions of the law allowing imprisonment in cases of second convictions, which, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, should be enforced against professional gamblers.

No less than 1,960 persons, out of 2,036 arrested, were convicted for cruelty to animals. There seems to be some ground to fear that these cases are too summarily dealt with. The certainty with which conviction follows arrest is creditable to the vigilance with which these cases are prosecuted, and it must rest with the Magistrates to see that the proof is in every case adequate before conviction is allowed. There can be no doubt, however, that the humane efforts of the society which institutes this watchful and active supervision have been productive of much good.

Mr. Miller, the Magistrate of the Southern Division, reports that, owing to the extension of the jetties, compliance with certain of the Port Rules regarding the mooring of boats has been rendered utterly impossible. The Lieutenant-Governor is not prepared without further explanation to accept his statement, that the law stands so that he is bound to convict persons for not performing impossibilities. There has been a very large increase in the number of persons convicted for contravention of the Port Act Rules in Calcutta. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes that while the public convenience is guarded and promoted, all reasonable moderation may be exercised in instituting charges of this nature. The large percentage of convictions obtained would seem to be suggestive of caution, lest rules in themselves beneficial should be worked in a manner calculated to be unduly troublesome to the people. The Commissioner of Police should make special enquiry as to whether any grievances in this respect exist, and if they do, then he should report, after communication with the Port Commissioners, as to the manner in which they may best be removed. He should also say whether some relaxation is not advisable in the rules which Mr. Miller reports to work oppressively with regard to the obstruction of passenger ghâts by hackney carriages. If it be finally determined that carriages cannot be allowed access to these, notice to this effect should certainly be put up in English.

Three hundred and seventy-five persons were tried for offences against the Shipping Act; of these 293 were convicted. These facts suggest somewhat painful considerations. The lot of the British seaman in this port is not a pleasant one, and he is likely to continue to be troublesome till he is as well cared for as skilled European laborers are on shore. It is hoped that the disadvantages incidental to his sojourn here may be gradually removed.

*The Arms Act.*—The prosecutions instituted under this Act have not been successful, but one person having been convicted out of 17 charged with offences against it. The licenses of several dealers were, however, suspended, and one was cancelled. A check has been advantageously put on the import trade in fire-arms and ammunition in consequence of the regulation lately issued by the Government of India with a view to the discouragement of the import of a cheap description of weapons. The necessity of increased supervision over local factories has already been pressed by this Government on the Government of India. It is satisfactory to find that endeavours are being made to induce native dealers to keep their books in an intelligible way. Considering the large staff of police officers already at the disposal of the Commissioner of Police, his proposal to appoint a special officer to examine the dealers' books is quite unnecessary.

*Condition of the Police Force.*—With a strength of 3,207 constables in the town and suburbs, 157 were dismissed and 61 deserted. This is an improvement on the previous year. The Lieutenant-Governor notices that the reduction ordered on Mr. Wauchope's recommendation in the strength of the Suburban Police has only partially been carried out. From a recent return of the Commissioner of the Presidency Division it is found that the constables

have been reduced from 810 to 703, and the number of Inspectors from 15 to 12. Any further reduction has been for the present stayed through apprehensions of an increase of crime on account of the prevalent scarcity. It is also represented that the circumstances of the Northern Suburb require an additional force for a time on account of the opening of the Railway branch line at Chitpore, which has attracted a considerable floating population of workmen and coolies to the neighbourhood. The further diminution of the police force there will not be immediately pressed. The proposal of the Suburban Municipality to place the Suburban Police under the Magistrate and District Superintendent of the 24-Pergunnahs cannot be entertained. The police administration under existing arrangements has been much more successful than formerly.

As regards the constitution of the Calcutta and Suburban Police force, to which the Commissioner refers in his 34th paragraph, the Lieutenant-Governor regrets to find that the endeavours made upon last year's suggestion to increase the number of Bengali constables do not appear to have been very successful. He begs that these endeavours may be still further persevered with. It may, as a rule, be accepted that in a populous city where an organized system of watch is necessary, the up-country policeman will be found the better officer for the prevention of crime, but there are many qualities in the Bengali which can be called into use for police purposes, and especially his capacity for the detection of crime, of which we have many good examples in our mofussil experience. There is room for both classes in the Calcutta Police, and neither could be safely dispensed with.

The difficulties which arise in connection with the subject of habitual offenders have been properly brought to special notice. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to find that the endeavours of the Commissioner have been successfully directed to the preparation of all the preliminary essentials for the enforcement of the law. A careful register of recorded convictions is now available, and communications have been opened with the Superintendents of the Alipore and Presidency Jails by which proof will always be obtainable of former convictions against old offenders. It remains now with the Police Magistrates to do their part of the duty required for the suppression of habitual crime. It is clear from the returns which are now before Government, with the Commissioner's separate letter of the 9th instant, that the short sentences of punishment passed within the summary power of the Police Magistrates are no deterrent to those who gain a livelihood by crime; and both in the public interest and in support of the Police Administration of this large city the Lieutenant-Governor must press upon the Magistrates that as long as the law remains unaltered it devolves upon them to assist in the repression of the evil complained of by committing to the High Court all such habitual offenders. It is the Lieutenant-Governor's hope that in the measure now before the Legislative Council for the amendment of the procedure in the Presidency Police Courts, arrangements may be made to extend the jurisdiction of the Police Magistrates, but till this is effected the only course open to secure exemplary punishment in such cases should not be neglected.

As regards juvenile criminals of this class, endeavours are being made to meet the increasing necessity for a reformatory institution.

For the greater part of the year under review Mr. Wauchope, c.b., very ably assisted by Mr. J. Lambert, was at the head of the Police, and to both these gentlemen and the subordinate officers mentioned in the report the thanks of the Government are due for the efficient discharge of the difficult and responsible duties connected with the Police administration of Calcutta. Mr. Stuart Hogg rejoined his appointment as Commissioner of Police within a short time before the close of the year. Sir Richard Temple is confident that under Mr. Hogg's management the same standard of efficiency will be maintained, and that all requisite improvements will be gradually introduced.

**ORDER.**—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, for his information and guidance, and to the Magistrates of Calcutta for information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

RIVERS THOMPSON,  
*Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## PROGRESS OF ROAD CESS VALUATIONS.

## RESOLUTION.

## ROAD CESS.

*Calcutta, the 3rd August 1874.*

## READ—

Letter from the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, No. 256A, dated 4th July 1874,

The Lieutenant-Governor notices with satisfaction that during the Road Cess year 1872-73, the valuation of land of immovable property, and of houses for the imposition of the Road Cess under Act X (B.C.), of 1871, was completed in the 16 districts noted in the margin.

Burdwan,	Fureshpore,
Hooghly,	Monghyr,
24-Pergunnahs,	Bhagulpore,
Nuddea,	Purneah,
Jessore,	Cuttack,
Moorshedabad,	Pooree,
Rajshahiye,	Balasore, and
Dacca,	Hazarebagh.

2. These operations commenced in August 1871, and were, therefore, completed within little more than two years in the districts in question, a result which is very creditable to the energy of the officers concerned, when the large number of estates and tenures to be valued is taken into account. In the district of Burdwan, the total number of separate valuations amounted to 6,794 estates, and 77,015 tenures, and in Jessore to 3,044 estates, and 51,979 tenures. The figures in the other districts are not so high as these; but the totals of the 16 districts give no less than 80,951 estates, containing 304,656 tenures, and the labor attending these valuations is rightly described by the Member in charge as "enormous."

3. The explanation given in paragraph 9 of the Report omits all reference to Register IX: a register which appears opposite to the entries of several districts in Statement A. The Lieutenant-Governor believes that Register IX includes lands held without payment of rent and paying the cess direct to the Collector under section 26.

4. *Paragraphs 13 to 15.*—It is gratifying to find that there has been no real resistance to the submission of the required returns, and that even in cases in which fines have been imposed, it has, in the great majority of instances, not been found necessary to enforce their realization. The figures, however, given in columns 6 and 7 of Statement B show that District Officers must have held very differing views of the necessity for having recourse to the penalty provisions of the Act. In Moorshedabad, especially, fines appear to have been imposed and remitted. As they were so largely remitted their imposition to so large an extent could hardly have been necessary.

5. The case noticed in paragraph 18 of the Report is a striking instance of the difficulties which have been encountered in the progress of the work. But if in this estate the shares and subordinate tenures were formed, not of specific lands, but of fractions of the sunder jumma, it appears to His Honor that it might have been possible to complete the valuation on the basis of any one of the original returns; as the value of each share or tenure might be presumed to bear the same proportion to that of the whole estate, as the sunder jumma of that share did to the entire sunder jumma.

6. His Honor is inclined to agree in the opinion advanced in paragraph 19 of the Report, that the returns made under Parts II and III may generally be accepted as a fairly close approximation to the truth. At all events these returns do not always err on the side of deficiency. Instances have come to His Honor's notice in which a zemindar has entered under Part III tenures which did not really belong to his share of the estate, and from which he was receiving no rental. As regards the neejote lands, the difficulty is not in respect of the valuation, but of the area: and we have practically no check at all upon this. It is fortunate, therefore, that these lands are of so insignificant an extent.

7. The Lieutenant-Governor fully concurs in the remarks of the 21st paragraph of the Report, on the necessity of exercising the greatest caution in the summary valuation of small tenures, or rather of tenures which bear a small rental. It is so common a thing for zemindars to grant tenures at a

pepper-corn rent on payment of a bonus, or in favor of members of their own families, that His Honor cannot but fear that the results of these summary assessments can scarcely have been so accurate as the Member in charge seems inclined to believe them to be. At the same time it must be admitted that in dealing with so large a number of petty estates and tenures, a free recourse to summary valuation was unavoidable.

8. The Lieutenant-Governor will await with interest the submission of the tables and of the further report promised in paragraph 25, as well as the report referred to in section 31, on the success which has attended the realization of the collections.

9. *Paragraphs 32 to 35.*—Operations under Part III of the Act were confined to the two districts of Burdwan and Hazareebagh, and in the latter of these, were of very inconsiderable extent. In Burdwan the valuations of the coal mines amounted to Rs. 2,88,367.

10. *Paragraphs 36 to 39.*—Some further particulars with regard to the house cess will probably be given in the Report to be submitted after the close of the Road Cess year. The figures given in Statement D, seem certainly to call for some explanations. The total number of villages in the 16 districts appears from the Census returns to be 64,623, but only 4,609 villages were assessed, or as nearly as possible one village in 14. In Pooree, out of a total of 3,175 villages only three were assessed: while, next to the 24-Pergunnahs, the greatest number of villages assessed was in Monghyr. The amounts of house assessment, also, show very remarkable variations. In Rajshahye, 126 villages produced only Rs. 115-10: while in Dacca, 122 villages yielded Rs. 6,828. On an average of the whole number, each village yielded as nearly as possible Rs. 15: but in Nuddea the average assessment was nearly Rs. 39, while in Cuttack it was less than Rs. 3. Even when all allowances are made for different conditions of the Presidency and the Orissa Divisions, it is difficult to believe that an uniform principle of assessment can have been followed by the several officers concerned.

11. *Paragraphs 40 to 45.*—The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe that the Member in charge is able to speak in such favorable terms of the cordial assistance he has received from the officers employed in the work of valuation. The Commissioner of Orissa is entitled to special commendation for his successful conduct of the operations in his Division. The Deputy

Baboo Bogolamund Mookerjee, Burdwan.  
 " Rakhaldas Mookerjee, 24-Pergunnahs.  
 " Rasbehree Bose, Jessor.  
 " Lolit Mohun Chatterjee, Nuddea.  
 " Brojo Soondar Mittra, Dacca.  
 " Bunkim Chunder Chatterjee, Moorshedabad.

Collectors named in the margin, are also noticed by the Member in charge as having distinguished themselves in carrying out the operations of the Act in districts which presented unusual difficulties. His Honor has learnt with much regret the accidental death of Baboo Kedarnath Dass, Deputy Collector of Hooghly, an able and hardworking servant of Government.

12. The Lieutenant-Governor's best thanks are due to Mr. Schalch himself, for the zeal and ability which he has displayed in superintending this department of the administration.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,  
 H. J. REYNOLDS,  
*Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.*

No. 256—A, dated Fort William, the 4th July 1874.

From—T. J. C. Grant, Esq., Offg. Secretary to the Board of Revenue, L.P.,  
 To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

I AM directed to submit, for the information of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the report on the completion, during the road cess year 1872-73, of the valuation of land, of immoveable property, and of houses, for the imposition of the road cess under Bengal Act X of 1870 in the 16 districts noted in the margin.

2. The history of the circumstances leading to the enactment of the road cess is fully given in the Bengal Administration Report\* for the year 1871-72, and the nature of the Act and

\* Pages 172 to 185.

the general progress of the measures up to the 1st October 1873, are detailed in the report for 1872-73, so far as the information then before the Government afforded the necessary materials.  
 † Chapter XXII, pages 348 to 359.

3. It is advisable, however, here to recapitulate the principles laid down by the Act for the conduct of the valuations, and to describe the mode in which those principles have been carried out, the extent to which those valuations have been effected, and the financial result they produced.

Valuation of land under Part II.

4. The first and most important class of valuations is that connected with the land.

5. All estates and tenures paying annually Government revenue or rent over Rs. 100

\* Part I.—Lands in the actual cultivation and occupation of the person submitting the return.

Part II.—Lands held by cultivating ryots paying direct to the person submitting the return.

Part III.—Tenures of which the rent is paid to the person submitting the return.

Part IV.—Details of lakhiraj lands.

returns or to assess summarily on a ratio of the revenue or rent, or at a rate per acre.

6. The Act seeks to secure the submission of these returns by the imposition of fines, by the suspension of recovery of rent by legal process during the period of recusance, and by granting power to Collectors to make the valuations if the returns be not submitted within the prescribed time.

7. The correctness of the returns is sought to be obtained by making the returns evidence against the submitter and not against the parties entered therein, so that entries of undue and excessive demands render the former liable for the cess assessed on the returns, while they are not recoverable from the latter, and also by rendering the submitter liable to a prosecution under the Penal Code for furnishing false information.

8. Preparatory to the commencement of the operations for valuation, printed forms of registers, notices, statements, accounts, &c., were issued in large numbers to the several Collectors with instructions for their use; and as questions of difficulty in the construction or application of the Act were anticipated, or actually arose in practice, rules for their solution were from time to time issued. These rules received the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor and now form a code of procedure, which the experience obtained during the past year has proved sufficient to meet all the difficulties which have as yet been encountered, and this code it is hoped, will suffice for the conduct of the valuations in future years.

9. In explanation of the accompanying statements, it should be mentioned that all estates subject to the Act are entered in two registers,—Register I. being restricted to estates, revenue-paying or revenue-free, the property of private individuals, under clauses 1 and 2 of section 3 of the Act; and Register III. to estates the property of Government, and to all waste land sold or granted by Government; while Registers II. and IV. shew respectively the tenures of the two classes of estates.

10. The operations were conducted by the Collector of each district assisted by an Uneovenanted Deputy Collector specially appointed for the duty. The Collector acted under the immediate orders and supervision of the Commissioner of the Division, who was invited to refer freely in all cases of difficulty or doubt to the Member in charge.

11. The operations commenced from the 15th of August 1871, and were completed throughout the 16 districts by the commencement of the current road cess year, 1873-74—that is, by the 1st October 1873.

12. The labour attending the valuations has been enormous. It will be seen from the accompanying statement that in the 16 districts there have been valued 80,951 estates, containing 304,656 tenures. Of that number, 29,404 estates and 63,563 tenures have been valued on returns submitted by the proprietors, and, 59,647 estates and 241,093 tenures summarily under the discretion given by section 8 of the Act.

13. It was anticipated that it would be found scarcely practicable to overcome the passive resistance of the landholders to the submission of the required returns. When, however, it was seen that the authorities were determined to carry the measure—that fines would be rigorously inflicted, the withdrawal of the power to sue for rents enforced, and, as a last resort, the valuation made by the Collector after local inquiry, the landholders felt that the law must be obeyed, and no determined resistance was shewn.

14. It was found absolutely necessary to impose fines to a very great extent; but in all cases where good grounds were brought forward for delay, the fines were invariably remitted on the submission of the returns, and in only a few instances was the Deputy Collector obliged himself to undertake the valuation of any estates.

15. Out of a total of Rs. 4,87,521 imposed as fines, it was necessary to realize them only to the extent of Rs. 16,127, or less than 4 per cent. of the amount of fine imposed.

16. The chief obstacle to the completion of the valuations lay, not in the recusancy of the landholders to submit their returns, but in the difficulty they experienced in preparing them. The demand for returns was novel, the returns somewhat complicated and hard to prepare, even when the zemindar's accounts contained the necessary data, and in very many cases no such data in sufficient detail were procurable. Again, in estates held in joint coparcenary between many shareholders, each party collecting his rents separately and often disproportionately to the share he held, the preparation of the returns became almost impossible. It was only with the assistance and the advice of the Deputy Collectors, which were frequently sought, that in these latter cases the returns could be prepared; but with their hearty co-operation, tact, and patience, this task was on the whole well accomplished.

17. As an instance of the minute sub-division and sub-infeudation of estates, the following case that occurred in the 24-Pergunnahs may be noted.

18. The original estate bore a sudder jumma of Rs. 14,784. It was subsequently subdivided into 16 estates, formed, not of specific portions of land, but of shares in the whole estate, the largest of which formed 2a. 2g. 2c., and the smallest 0a. 2g. 2c. of the original estate. In each of these estates there are numerous shareholders, and in all over 400 tenures, not of specific lands, for no such specification was made of the original estate when portioned off, but of the fractions of its sudder jumma; and in each of these tenures are comprised sub-tenures, all, whether tenures or sub-tenures, being held by numerous shareholders. It may be imagined how arduous the task to unravel such an entangled yarn.

19. The Collectors are of opinion that under the pressure of the penalty whereby entries under the proper rents in the returns risk the loss of the recovery of such rents, the returns of Parts II. and III. are fairly and truthfully made, and do represent, if not absolutely correctly, at all events approximately, the gross rental of their respective estates and tenures and that the valuations founded on those returns may be accepted.

20. To the neej jote lands entered in Part I. the same checks do not apply; but fortunately such lands bear an infinitesimally small proportion to the other lands of the estates.

21. The case is, however, different with regard to the valuations summarily effected of the smaller estates and tenures under section 8. Stringent orders were issued to the Collectors to exercise the discretion given under that section, of calling for returns, and not to have recourse to the summary process in cases where, at the time of the permanent settlement of the estate, or the creation of the tenure, the lands may not have been fairly cultivated, or where there may be reason to believe that the rents have been fixed at unduly low rates from interested motives, as in the case of tenures given to members of the landowner's family, or for waste land to be brought into cultivation.

22. This discretion has been as largely exercised as was compatible with the completion of the valuations within a reasonable time; for it is clear that with small estates and tenures (numbering in the 16 districts 69,028 of the former and 273,920 of the latter,) it would have been impossible to value the mass otherwise than by the summary process. Although the value of some of these petty estates and tenures may exceed that arrived at summarily, yet the numerous instances in which proprietors have contested the summary assessment by submitting of themselves returns shewing their value to be much less than the assessment fixed by the Collector, leads the Member in charge to believe that the summary assessment of petty estates and tenures has been on the whole fairly approximate.

23. Appeals from the Collector's assessments under sections 18 and 19 have not been many, amounting to but 117 for the 16 districts.

24. Elaborate tables are in course of preparation, shewing for each pergunnah—

**1st. Details of estates under the several heads of—**

- (a.) Estates paying revenue .....

(b.) Estates revenue-free .....

(c.) Estates paying revenue or rent directly to the Collector.....

(d.) Estates acquired under rules for the sale, grant, and clearance of waste lands .....

classified according both to the revenue paid and the valuation fixed in seven grades, varying from Rs. 1,00,000 to Rs. 100. Other tables give similar details in regard to tenures, and others again in reference to ryottee holdings.

25. As, however, these tables will not be completed for some months, it has been deemed advisable not to delay further the submission of this report; and it is proposed, when forwarded these tables, to discuss the questions connected with the incidence of the cess, the extent and nature of the tenures, and other matters which may arise from the information those tables contain.

26. It will suffice here to state that sub-infeudation is very general throughout the 16 districts under review. Statement A shews that out of the aggregate valuation for all the districts, amounting to Rs. 4,72,13,324, or nearly 43 crores, Rs. 3,14,90,811, or a little over 3½ crores, are due to 304,656 tenures in 80,951 estates, or fully 66 per cent. of the entire valuations.

27. The average ratio of the valuations to Government demand of revenue in the 16 districts is 2·9; but the ratio varies much in the several districts, being highest (9·5) in that of Hazareebagh, and lowest in the Orissa districts, where it varies from 2·1 in Pooree and Balasore, to 2·4 in Cuttack.

28. In the first-named district the Government demand is light, in consequence of large portions of the estates having been at the time of the permanent settlement jungle or uncultivated; while in Orissa, the temporary settlement having been made on a minute inquiry into their condition and assets, the Government revenue was fixed on more accurate data, and with a less margin for proprietary rights.

29. In the two districts of Behar Proper to which alone the Road Cess Act has been extended, the ratio is 6·2 in Bhaugulpore, against 3·9 in Monghyr. The larger ratio in the former district is due to the extension of cultivation since the permanent settlement. It may be mentioned as an instance that in that district, owing to this cause, the assets of an estate with a revenue of Rs. 49, were returned by the proprietor at over 200 times the Government revenue.

30. In the districts of Bengal Proper the ratios are highest in Dacca, at 4·5; in Jessor and Fureedpore at 3·6; and in Rajshahye at 3·2; while in all the remaining districts it varies but slightly, from 2·6 in Hooghly, 2·4-Pergannahs and Nuddeah, to 2·3 in Purneah.

31. This is not the place to mention the success that has attended the realization of the cess; but it may be stated that the difficulties anticipated in its collection have mostly disappeared, as in the case of those feared in completing the valuations. A report on this subject will be submitted after the close of the road cess year on the 30th September.

32. The valuations under this part were confined to mines and quarries, the consent of the Governor-General of India not having been given to bring the guaranteed railways under the operation of the Act.

33. These mines exist only in the districts of Burdwan and Hazareebagh.

34. The Collectors observe that no difficulty whatsoever was experienced in effecting these valuations.

35. The financial result, as shewn in statement C, has been that 35 mines have been valued at Rs. 8,28,585. Of these, the coal mines in the Burdwan district, to the number of 25, have been valued at Rs. 2,88,361 while the ten petty mines in the Hazareebagh district bear a value of only Rs. 224.

36. As the land valuation approached completion in each district, the Collector was instructed to commence the assessment of the houses under Part IV, instructions having been previously issued for his guidance.

37. By the Act the assessment was to be carried on by the panchayets appointed under Act XX of 1856 and under the Village Chowkeedaree Act of 1871; and where no such panchayets existed, by assessors appointed by the Collector.

38. It was strongly impressed on the Collectors to exclude from the operation of this part of the Act purely agricultural villages where the houses would be exempt from assessment under section 40, and to be careful that in considerable places of a non-agricultural character, such as may be classified under the head of towns, the exemption under that section should be borne in mind.

39. The result has been that of 11,103 villages reported by the assessors as liable to assessment, 6,494 have, for the reasons above given, been freed from assessment by the Collectors, leaving 4,609 villages assessed at an annual charge of Rs. 66,942-14. The assessments appear to have been carefully carried out, and without undue pressure.

40. The Member in charge records with much satisfaction the cordial assistance he has received from all grades of the Government officers employed in the most arduous and wearisome labour of valuation.

41. The Commissioners generally entertained great doubts of the expediency of the Act, and of the possibility of working its provisions with any approximate approach to accuracy, and freely expressed themselves on these points.

42. When, however, the Act was extended to their divisions, they at once addressed themselves to carry it out loyally. This was specially the case with the Commissioner of

Orissa; and it is due to the great attention he has paid to the details of the valuation, assisted as he has been by his Collectors, that the valuations have been carried through in the Orissa districts in so satisfactory a manner.

43. Where the Collectors and Deputy Collectors in charge of the road cess operations have afforded the Member in charge such general satisfaction, it is difficult to select instances of special merit. It may, however, be mentioned that the work of valuation, it will be seen from Statement B, was, as regards the number of estates and tenures valued, and number of returns called for, heaviest in the districts of Burdwan, the 24-Pergunnahs, JESSORE, Nuddea, Hooghly, Dacca, and Moorshedabad.

44. In the 24-Pergunnahs the task was much complicated by the intricate nature of the tenures and the great difficulty experienced in dealing with a class of proprietors accustomed to refer to the law in all cases of doubt.

45. The Member in charge now recommends the Deputy Collectors mentioned in the following table, for margin to the notice of Government. The Deputy Collector of Hooghly, Kedarnath Dass, was drowned shortly after the completion of the valuations, and in him the Government service has lost a most intelligent and hardworking member.

46. The Member in charge proposes to defer, until submitting the further report promised in paragraph 25, any expression of his opinion on the general character of the Act, its defects as demonstrated by experience of its working, and the measures he would suggest for their removal.

## STATEMENT A.

## Valuations of Land, Part II of the District Road Cess Act X (B.C.) of 1871.

District.	Number of registered.	Number of estates valued.	Number of tenures valued.	Total.	Estates.								Tenures.				Rate of interest of estates to revenue.				
					Over 100 Rs. rent.	100 to 50 Rs. rent.	50 to 20 Rs. rent.	20 to 10 Rs. rent.	10 to 5 Rs. rent.	5 to 2 Rs. rent.	2 to 1 Rs. rent.	1 Rs. and less.	Total value.	On return.	Summary.	Vultu.	Total value.				
BURDWAN	1	1,985	5,542	4,895	6,000	72,155	314	20	3,958	1,07,810	3,899	73,35,448	6,650	74,93,252	71,082	3,21,569	5,966	67,74,173	76,988		
	II	1	948	1	6	10	20	1	1	245	609	1	888	934	947	6	1	1,315	1,315		
	III	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,315			
	IV	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,315			
	V	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,315			
Total	...	1,989	5,545	4,898	6,001	72,156	314	20	3,958	1,07,810	3,899	73,35,448	6,650	74,93,252	71,082	3,21,569	5,966	67,74,173	76,988		
	...	1,989	5,545	4,898	6,001	72,156	314	20	3,958	1,07,810	3,899	73,35,448	6,650	74,93,252	71,082	3,21,569	5,966	67,74,173	76,988		
HOOGHLY	1	639	8,036	13,935	13,934	13,935	13,934	13	428	5,675	9,414	814	29,88,155	3,675	29,82,949	15,479	2,61,706	1,358	14,5,698	14,317	16,60,702
	II	13	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	2,601	18,817	2,601	13	26,132	35	26,132	12	11,144	374	1,315	1,315
	III	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	IV	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	V	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	...	639	8,036	13,935	13,934	13,935	13,934	13	428	5,675	9,414	814	29,88,155	3,675	29,82,949	15,479	2,61,706	1,358	14,5,698	14,317	16,60,702
	...	639	8,036	13,935	13,934	13,935	13,934	13	428	5,675	9,414	814	29,88,155	3,675	29,82,949	15,479	2,61,706	1,358	14,5,698	14,317	16,60,702
24-PARAGUAR	1	761	1,482	3,531	3,531	3,531	3,531	20	1,07	94,409	833	20,14,307	3,779	30,08,761	15,941	2,10,793	1,480	14,03,944	15,361	14,03,935	14,03,975
	II	111	169	575	575	575	575	20	1,07	94,409	833	20,14,307	3,779	30,08,761	15,941	2,10,793	1,480	14,03,944	15,361	14,03,935	14,03,975
	III	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	IV	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	V	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	...	762	1,481	5,629	15,791	21,413	19,229	1,148	83,107	1,26,163	9,201	1,82,653	818	20,94,761	5,919	27,46,460	1,480	14,03,944	15,361	14,03,935	14,03,975
	...	762	1,481	5,629	15,791	21,413	19,229	1,148	83,107	1,26,163	9,201	1,82,653	818	20,94,761	5,919	27,46,460	1,480	14,03,944	15,361	14,03,935	14,03,975
NUTTAWA	1	797	2,672	3,018	3,703	15,201	2,577	94,409	833	20,14,307	3,779	30,08,761	15,941	2,10,793	1,480	14,03,944	15,361	14,03,935	14,03,975	20	
	II	10	273	13	45	285	11	1,07	94,409	833	20,14,307	3,779	30,08,761	15,941	2,10,793	1,480	14,03,944	15,361	14,03,935	14,03,975	
	III	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	IV	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	V	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	...	797	2,672	3,018	3,703	15,201	2,577	94,409	833	20,14,307	3,779	30,08,761	15,941	2,10,793	1,480	14,03,944	15,361	14,03,935	14,03,975	20	
	...	797	2,672	3,018	3,703	15,201	2,577	94,409	833	20,14,307	3,779	30,08,761	15,941	2,10,793	1,480	14,03,944	15,361	14,03,935	14,03,975	20	
JESSORE	1	828	5,319	5,835	46,027	2,845	49,580	9,228	1,87,714	617	34,64,052	2,845	2,35,475	199	2,35,475	199	2,35,475	199	7,25,938	5,941	21,42,076
	II	96	168	440	416	1,629	1,119	1	4,031	101	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	III	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	IV	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	V	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	...	828	5,319	5,835	46,027	2,845	49,580	9,228	1,87,714	617	34,64,052	2,845	2,35,475	199	2,35,475	199	2,35,475	199	7,25,938	5,941	21,42,076
	...	828	5,319	5,835	46,027	2,845	49,580	9,228	1,87,714	617	34,64,052	2,845	2,35,475	199	2,35,475	199	2,35,475	199	7,25,938	5,941	21,42,076
MOORSHABAD	1	903	5,270	1,914	15,347	5,903	17,161	7	3,005	3,68,631	1,538	30,65,144	3,644	32,70,457	1,538	2,48,005	3,005	18,58,702	3,108	22,38,707	
	II	8	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	III	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	IV	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	V	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	...	903	5,270	1,914	15,347	5,903	17,161	7	3,005	3,68,631	1,538	30,65,144	3,644	32,70,457	1,538	2,48,005	3,005	18,58,702	3,108	22,38,707	3,108
	...	903	5,270	1,914	15,347	5,903	17,161	7	3,005	3,68,631	1,538	30,65,144	3,644	32,70,457	1,538	2,48,005	3,005	18,58,702	3,108	22,38,707	3,108



## STATEMENT B.

*Preliminary Operations for the Valuation of Land, Part II of District Road Cess Act X  
(B.C.) of 1871.*

DISTRICT.	Number of valua-tions.	Number of notices for returns under sections 6 and 8.	Number of returns to notices received.	Amount of fines imposed.	Amount of fines levied.	Number of appeals to Commissioners under sections 38 and 19.	REMARKS.
Burdwan	6,794	77,015	9,435	8,915	202	105 0 0	.....
Hooghly	8,703	15,201	2,516	3,341	8,880	849 0 0	7
24-Pergunnahs	2,413	10,227	4,167	4,712	45,126	1,384 0 0	15
Nuddea	3,492	8,370	5,337	8,778	65,065	65,065 0 0	.....
Jessore	5,044	51,779	4,068	4,809	29,571	1,118 0 0	6
Murshidabad	3,875	17,319	6,190	3,168	1,06,884	1,275 2 0	.....
Rajshahiye	1,877	10,171	4,614	12,147	48,922	6,379 1 9	5
Dacca	8,216	15,984	6,507	7,347	4,927	1,011 0 0	13
Fureedpore	3,603	22,021	2,405	2,731	5,902	47 8 0	3
Monghyr	5,999	7,274	4,508	4,467	76,029	1,182 14 0	21
Bhagulpore	4,737	6,367	56,95	5,741	59,867	116 0 0	8
Purneah	1,860	11,942	4,249	4,191	15,060	100 0 0	.....
Cuttack	13,029	12,917	2,388	2,517	942	62 8 0	35
Pooree	5,533	14,403	954	954	.....	.....	.....
Balasore	12,750	7,471	1,524	1,524	6,829	167 18 3	4
Hazareebagh	526	7,802	1,718	1,712	8,515	1,368 0 0	.....
Grand Total	86,951	304,656	65,388	71,754	478,521	16,127 7 7	117

## STATEMENT C.

*Valuations of Mines, Part III of District Road Cess Act X (B.C.) of 1871.*

DISTRICT.	Number of register.	MINES.		REMARKS.
		Number.	Valuation.	
Burdwan	X	25	Rs. 2,88,361	
Hazareebagh	X	10	224	
To		35	2,88,585	

## STATEMENT D.

*House Assessment under Part IV of the District Road Cess Act X (B.C.) of 1871.*

NAME OF DISTRICT.	Number of as-sessors, circles, or punchayets.	Number of estimated villages liable to assessment.	Number of villages assessed.	Amount of assessment calculated at the rate fixed by Schedule E. of the District Road Cess Act.	REMARKS.
Burdwan	7	475	450	Rs. 8,608 0 0	
Hooghly	9	424	238	8,653 8 0	
24-Pergunnahs	6	2,309	1,184	11,183 8 0	
Nuddea	12	1,832	325	12,627 0 0	
Jessore	17	707	307	6,186 0 0	
Murshidabad	4	239	219	2,400 0 0	
Rajshahiye	3	183	126	115 10 0	
Dacca	4	135	122	6,829 0 0	
Fureedpore	6	843	660	439 1 4	
Monghyr	5	556	577	3,882 0 0	
Bhagulpore	6	128	118	3,758 0 0	
Purneah	10	216	904	1,109 2 8	
Cuttack	.....	3,372	297	858 4 0	
Pooree	3	3	3	33 0 0	
Balasore	1	25	21	204 4 0	
Hazareebagh	.....	79	67	1,679 0 0	
Grand Total	93	11,103	4,009	60,342 14 0	

ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE KISHNAGHUR  
MUNICIPALITY FOR 1873-74.

No. 6 M.M., dated Calcutta, the 13th June 1874.

From LORD H. ULLICK BROWNE, Commissioner of the Presidency Division,  
To the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit herewith the annual administration report of the Kishnaghur Municipality under Act III of 1864, for the past year 1873-74, together with the usual statement of income and expenditure.

2. The report calls for very few remarks from me. As I said when submitting the last report, the municipality of Kishnaghur has been thoroughly established, and has now worked efficiently for several years, so that there is not much to be done and to report, unless some great work, such as a covered drainage system, were introduced; but the cost of such an operation would, I fear, be far beyond the means of the town, and there is a disinclination to increase taxation at all.

3. It will be observed that the registration of births and deaths has been attended to during the year, and that the municipality have promoted vaccination at their own expense.

4. The amount of fines inflicted by the municipal bench shews, when compared with the number of persons fined, that the Municipal Commissioners have exercised their magisterial power with moderation.

No. 87, dated Kishnaghur, the 29th April 1874.

From—C. C. STEVENS, Esq., Chairman of the Kishnaghur Municipality,  
To—The Commissioner of the Presidency Division.

I HAVE the honor to forward the annual administration report of the Kishnaghur Municipality for the year 1873-74, together with a statement of actual receipts and disbursements.

2. At the commencement of the year there were fifteen municipal commissioners.

3. The gentlemen mentioned below have been ex-officio members:—

The Commissioner of the Presidency Division.

C. C. Stevens, Esq., Magistrate and Collector.

Major Forbes, Executive Engineer.

Captain G. M. Bowie, District Superintendent of Police.

The following gentlemen have been municipal commissioners:—

P. Dickens, Esq., Officiating Joint Magistrate and Vice-Chairman, from April 1873 to June 1873.

E. S. Moseley, Esq., Officiating Joint Magistrate and Vice-Chairman.

Dr. F. J. Earle, Civil Surgeon. Baboo Mrittonjoy Roy.

Rev. C. H. Blumhardt. " Ram Chandra Mookerjea.

Rai Judu Nath Rai, Bahadoor. " Kali Charan Laheri.

Baboo Umes Chandra Datta. " Poresh Nath Sakul.

" Prassanna Coomar Bosu. Moulwie Golam Russool.

5. During the year Mr. Dickens left the station. There have thus been fifteen commissioners, of whom seven are European, and eight Natives; of the Europeans six, and of the Natives four, are officials.

6. Nine ordinary meetings were held during the year under report.

7. Baboo Prassanna Coomar Bosu and Moulwie Golam Russool have attended no meeting during the year, but have several times attended Municipal office to sit on benches with other Commissioners for the purpose of deciding cases under Act III of 1864, and bye-laws. Major Forbes and Baboo Ram Chandra Mookerjea only attended one meeting each. The following commissioners were the most regular in their attendance:—

Mr. E. S. Moseley.

Rai Judu Nath Rai, Bahadoor.

Rev. C. H. Blumhardt.

8. The income of the year was derived from the following sources:—

	Rs. As. P.
Balance of last year ...	6,323 13 8
House-rate collection ...	13,964 1 6
Toll-bar ...	2,136 14 3
Fines ...	85 15 9
Conservancy ...	2 4 5 3
Cattle-pounds ...	720 3 0
Printing ...	29 0 0
Voluntary contribution by owners of property for local improvement	1,719 0 3
Miscellaneous ...	795 15 6
Distraint fees ...	63 7 3
Park Estate ...	1,140 12 0
Burial ground ...	10 0 0
Total ...	<u>27,227 8 5</u>